

KENT STATE

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space city!

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STRIKE

NEW YORK (LNS) — Millions of students from coast to coast have launched a strike to oppose the latest US aggression in Southeast Asia, the growing repression of the Black Panther Party and other dissidents and university complicity in the U.S. war machine.

Within a day after the call was issued, the nation was experiencing the greatest outpouring of radical student sentiment in the history of the United States.

As four students lay dead on the campus of Kent State University — shot down in cold blood by National Guardsmen — students everywhere participated in rallies, pickets, fasts, building occupations, vigils, marches and teach-ins as well as the ransacking and burning of ROTC facilities.

The brazen expansion of the U.S. military involvement in Cambodia, coinciding with the militant and high spirited rally of Black Panther supporters in New Haven, Conn. provided the impetus for the national strike.

A thousand students and other political activists met in Dwight Hall on the campus of Yale University during that Panther rally on May 2 to adopt a national strike call — while students at Princeton and other campuses had already declared themselves on strike.

Thousands of voices chanted "Strike! Strike!" and thousands of fists shot up from the multitude assembled on the historic New Haven green while Tom Hayden read the hastily drawn up strike call:

"Participants in the May Day demonstration in New Haven have called a nation-wide strike of high schools, colleges and universities, to begin Tuesday, May 5, Karl Marx's birthday. We demand:

"1. That the U.S. government end its systematic oppression of political dissidents, and release all political prisoners, such as Bobby Seale, and other members of the Black Panther Party.

"2. That the United States government cease its escalation of the Vietnam war into Cambodia and Laos, that it unilaterally and immediately withdraw all forces from Southeast Asia.

"3. That the Universities end their complicity with the United States war machine by an immediate end to defense research, ROTC, counter-insurgency research and all other such programs."

A National Strike Information Center was established at Brandeis University where, by May 5, some 200 colleges and universities had reported student strikes.

It was impossible to determine the precise number of schools and students involved, since many of them did not even know about the national coordination of the strike. It was not clear at how many places the strike would extend until the summer vacation, and in how many it would last only a day or a week.

Some university administrators tried to keep classes going. Others closed down their schools for a day or two in the hopes that the strike energy would be dissipated and normalcy restored as soon as possible. At least one school — Boston University — announced that the academic year was over. Boston students were told there would be no final exams, no graduation ceremonies. "Be off campus by 5 p.m. tomorrow" — that was the word handed down May 5.

Throughout the nation, students sought to relate the national strike with issues that had already been raised locally. At the City University of New York, strikers linked up their support for the three national demands with their own on-going struggle for open admissions and better academic programs for black and Puerto Rican students.

Shouting "Avenge Kent State," several thousand New Yorkers, mostly students of New York University, marched uptown May 5 from Greenwich Village to the United Nations. There, riot police, some of them on

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RICE: SERVING THE RICH SINCE 1912

Special muckraking pull-out
on Rice Univ ... Pages 9-16

UH: HOW THE TREES FELL

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Letter from The Collective

Sisters and brothers,

Spring has sprung in Houston town. We write to you on Mayday and we're feeling up. Seems the winds have blown more than bat kites into the air. Houston ain't Berkeley, but things are happening.

Like the trees at UH. Like the demonstrations at the Galena Park pig sty. Like People's Party. Like Abbie Hoffman. And like MAYO — outside MAYO — always moving, building, confronting, something new every day.

We're digging on it. But, it's hard putting out a newspaper when you consider yourselves activists first and journalists second. Especially when there's so much shitwork and not enough people to share it — you don't have time to get out and do much acting!

All of which had a good deal to do with the fact that we skipped the last issue. In case you missed us on the corner and thought Space City! had finally gone under, calm your fears (or jubilation, be ye fascisti). We just took one of our proverbial breaks.

When we feel we need a little time to get our heads together, to get more into what's going on in the city or just to take a deep breath of smoggy air, we'll occasionally blow off an issue. We aren't hung up on the journalistic ethic that the news must come out, hell or high water. We're more concerned with the quality and depth of that news, and the effect it has on the community. We don't aim to satiate folks with holy Information: our purpose is to educate about what's going on and hopefully to move people to action. Yes, that means we want you to get out and do something.

The only real problem with skipping an issue, we found out this time, is that lots of vendors have become dependant on the paper for their subsistence. This is of course a good thing — we see it as one of the ways we can help serve the community — giving folks a way to feed themselves without having to work for the Man. But that also means we have more of a responsibility to come out regularly. (It's also the same hassle for those of us who work on the full-time staff. Most of us support ourselves primarily through selling the paper on the street.)

We are now in the process of expanding our staff and hopefully the work burden will be lessened and — with it — the need to skip an occasional issue.

Incidentally, one of the reasons we were feeling so overworked a couple of weeks back was the whole Abbie Hoffman affair. We dug bringing Abbie to Houston and think he had a real positive effect. But — whew! — was it a hassle. Like, we always knew for sure he was coming, but were never certain, up until the last couple of days, exactly where he would rap. That meant there wasn't enough time to adequately advertise his appearance — to let folks know where and when he would speak. And we were hurt by a story in the early edition of the Sunday Chronicle that falsely proclaimed that Abbie would not appear in the park that afternoon.

But still, over 5000 people grooved with Abbie at Hermann Park and another 700 made it to the Continental Showcase that night. Our special thanks go to the following hero bands: Saturnalia, for playing at the Continental gig; Blackwell, for bringing their equipment and setting up — though they didn't get to play because everybody left for Rice before the show was over; and to Endel St. Cloud, Wichita and Saturnalia, for playing at the Saturday night benefit.

Actually, the thing about Abbie's trip that kept us so busy and left us so exhausted was setting up security. As you probably know, right wing vigilantes were flipping out: threatening to blow up Rice, our office, Abbie. They said that if Abbie spoke here, he wouldn't get out alive. We were fairly certain the whole thing was a bluff, but weren't about to take any chances.

One spin-off from the Hoffman festivities that we want to mention in this letter deals with Pacifica and the firing of Dave McQueen. McQueen, for those of you who didn't pick up on his nightly KPFT gig, was Pacifica's head announcer. He was one of the regulars on Life On Earth, the nightly news program, and did his own rock 'n rap show each night from 10 p.m. on. By our reading, he was the best thing Pacifica had going. He had the smoothest radio voice, the hippest style, and was the only person on the station, we think, capable of establishing real rapport with hip youth in Houston. He was also, significantly, the only radical activist on the staff.

McQueen was asked to resign because it was felt that his political activities were endangering the existence of the station. Dave was developing a public image outside his Pacifica activities. He emceed several major rock concerts. He also became visibly involved in demonstrations staged by the Rainbow Coalition. He was the MC at the

Hermann Park rally where Hoffman spoke and also Sunday night at the Continental, Showcase.

After Abbie's speech Sunday night, there was a good deal of sentiment in the audience to head for Rice and join the students there who were occupying a building, in protest of the trustee's decision not to let Abbie speak on campus. Dave made a statement advising people not to go at that time. (He knew that most of the Rice students would be tactically opposed to such a move. Also, there was much pressure on Abbie to come too. And clearly, to have done so would have involved a serious risk of being charged with trespassing or inciting to riot, having his bail revoked, and being thrown immediately in the clink for close to forever.)

After advising people to stay put, McQueen suggested that they listen to Pacifica the next day for news of the events at Rice. Should a bust seem eminent, he said, then they should head for campus and tear the place apart "brick by brick." It was this statement that sparked the firing, though he had been warned in the past to cool his public activities.

We were very sorry to hear about Dave leaving KPFT, and we were also disappointed in Pacifica's coverage of the Hoffman visit. They made a long tape of the day's events in which they committed what we considered to be several glaring mistakes. For one thing, they included edited versions of all the speeches at the rally except one. The omitted speech was by Jeanette Tracey of UH. She was the only woman to speak that afternoon. We are not accusing Pacifica of leaving out her speech simply because she is a woman, but do believe that they should have taken care to include it, if for no other reason than because she was the only woman speaker.

Their coverage of the events at Continental Showcase was especially questionable. For one thing, they reported the crowd to be a "handful", which was extremely misleading. There were at least 700 people there and that's a pretty respectable turn-out for a political event in Houston — especially since we didn't publicize the location until the day before.

More important, though, was their interpretation of Dave and Abbie's roles in the Rice invasion. Narrator Don Gardner suggested that they essentially incited folks to head for the Rice campus and then didn't show up themselves. In fact, he said that Hoffman and crew went to their hotel room at the Shamrock and had a party. (There was no "party" at Abbie's room. A small group of people went there to discuss what he should do. It seemed clear that going to Rice then would be extremely stupid.)

It was also loaded usage to mention the Shamrock — with all its im-

plications of gawdy opulence — without explaining that we chose a big hotel for Abbie's protection. It certainly would have been more convenient for him to crash on the couch at somebody's house — but we knew he'd be followed and were pretty paranoid about his safety.

Anyway, Dave McQueen was asked to resign. He expected it would happen at some point, because he knew he would not be able to curtail his extra-curricular political activities. He still strongly supports Pacifica, and thinks people should work to build the station. We support those sentiments.

It is unfortunate that a supposedly "free" radio station must control the outside activities of its staff. But, on the other hand, it is crucially important that a radio station like KPFT exist in Houston. And we must be sensitive to the fact that its continued existence will be precarious for some time. They don't have a full-fledged FCC license, but are on a probationary status. And the FCC is a pretty straight-laced bunch, anyway — they don't allow for much hanky-panky.

The other problem is that Pacifica is far short of the necessary number of subscribers needed to sustain the station. That means they are dependant on large-scale donations, and therefore are susceptible to pressure from those benefactors. So, the best way you can help to make Pacifica as free as possible is to support it yourself. Subscribe (it's \$20 a year, \$12 for students/retired/unemployed — Pacifica KPFT fm, 618 Prairie, Houston 77002) and let them know your feelings about the station's direction, programming and about McQueen's departure.

Since this is a letter, we can ramble without good transitions. So, here's some more information of interest to Space City! readers, and especially, to vendors.

People have been busted selling papers several times recently, usually outside the Houston city limits and almost always across from a High school. (Though one guy was busted twice at Beechnut and Hillcroft.)

Harrell Graham was arrested and charged with soliciting, while selling Space City! across the street from Bellaire High School (that's in the city of Bellaire) several weeks back. Well, Harrell and a group of supporters went to court a few days ago and — Voila! — the charges were dropped.

Harrell and Cam Duncan had worse luck in Pasadena recently. They had been pushing Space City! and the Plain Brown Watermelon across from Pasadena High and were charged with loitering. (A third vendor, Julie Duke,

Cont. on 22

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5 DOLLARS A YEAR

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PLANT YOUR SEEDS! ... PROP US A LINE... ANYTIME... FOLKS!

Kent State

by Jeff Gerth

KENT, Ohio (LNS) — William Schroeder, Allison Krause, Jeffery Miller and Sandy Scheur.

Four brothers and sisters were murdered May 4 by the Ohio National Guard on the Kent State University campus. At least 15 others were wounded. Three are on the critical list. Injuries to police officers were minimal.

The massacre lasted scarcely ten seconds. Three of the four died instantly. Within a few minutes the Guard had disappeared from sight. Their murder had had all the efficiency of a cold-blooded killing.

Official statements to the contrary, the four days of protest started spontaneously Friday night, May 1, when some 600 students swarmed out of bars in the downtown area and trashed the windows of three banks, two credit companies, an army recruiting office and a few assorted high priced stores. That afternoon there had been rallies on campus denouncing the U.S. invasion of Cambodia and calling for higher black admissions.

The next night, students gathered on the University Commons, defying some hastily patched together "emergency regulations," including a curfew period. Marching through the dormitories, the crowd quickly swelled to about 4,000 and returned to the ROTC building adjacent to the Commons.

The building was attacked with stones and railroad flares; the 30 policemen on hand were defenseless as the building burst into flames. By the time firemen could get water on the fire (many firehoses were severed by the demonstrators) the building and its contents — including files, weapons and ammunition — were destroyed.

Sunday was relatively peaceful. Students gathered around the burnt ruins and admired their handywork. The extension of the war had radicalized many students. One organizer commented, "Last year only 15 or 16 of us marched around that building (ROTC) at a demonstration. Last night there were 4,000 people rejoicing at its destruction."

Following Saturday night's blaze, Ohio governor James Rhodes called in the National Guard. The National Guard is a form of state militia, under state control, hut financed, equipped and trained by the Defense Department. About 600 troops were brought in from nearby Akron and Cleveland where they were being used against a wildcat Teamsters strike. The Teamsters strike was settled on Sunday, allowing for the release of more National Guard to augment the original three companies of the First Battalion, 145th Infantry, and 2 troops of the Second Squadron, 107th Mechanized Cavalry.

The make-up of the guard was typical — all white, with hair not too long, but not too short. Most were uneasy about being there and this may account for the use of the Ohio Highway Patrol to accompany most

Guard units. Many Guardsmen were simply afraid.

The mood on campus late Sunday was mixed. People were acutely aware of developments around them — the outbreak at Ohio State University in Columbus that week, the New Haven Black Panther demonstrations and the escalation of the war. On the other hand people were wary of the massive police presence and the reduced flexibility.

There were only scattered outbursts on Sunday night, with about 60 arrests, mostly for curfew violation. People were looking ahead to the noon rally on Monday.

The gathering on Monday was an anxious one. The Commons, where the rally was held, is a large meadow fronted by the ROTC building and extending into steep slopes on the three rear sides. Monday noon found about 800 people on the Commons, with about 2,000 people spread out along the nearby slopes.

There were no speeches, partially because there were no leaders, and also because an order came from the police for people to disperse shortly after they had gathered on the Commons. The demonstrators responded to the order with shouts of "On strike, shut it down!" and "One, two, three, four, we don't want your fucking war!"

Within minutes the Guard began firing rounds of tear gas into the crowd on the Commons. This proved ineffective since the slopes provided a natural retreat and protection from the gas.

Realizing this, the Guard moved out from around the ROTC ruins (which served as their main base of operations) and across the Commons. Students fled over the hill to a nearby practice football field and parking lot. A number of dormitories and one classroom building, Taylor Hall, were nearby.

For the next 15 minutes the students and the Guard tossed gas at each other in the vicinity of Taylor Hall. Rock throwing was minimal. Down the hill from Taylor Hall, on the Commons, there was a large bell, usually rung for football victories. Students used it as a clarion to announce the rally, and during the course of skirmish a few students would run broken field through the Guard and ring the bell for a few precious seconds in a symbolic victory. Finally the Guard commandeered the bell.

A few minutes later, on the other side of Taylor Hall, a regiment of guardsmen (approximately 15 men) opened fire on a group of about 1,000 demonstrators. Firing about 50 rounds of their 30 caliber rifles, the guardsmen gunned down over 20 sisters and brothers.

Many were shot in the back as they turned to run from the guardsmen. The rapid staccato sounded like firecrackers. There were no warning shots and the bullets were all real — no blanks. There were bodies scattered across the lawn in front of Taylor Hall and in a parking lot between Taylor Hall and a women's dormitory, Prentice Hall. Many shells went through cars, one passing through the windows of three cars.

The shock of the next several minutes was beyond description. Without provocation and probably be-

cause they had run out of tear gas, the Guard had opened up in full view of 1,000 people. Every one of those 1,000 were eye witnesses to murder.

New York Times reporter John Kifner wrote: "This reporter, who was with the group of students, did not see any indication of sniper fire, nor was the sound of gunfire audible before the guard volley."

By the time people had realized what had happened, the Guard regiment had withdrawn to the ROTC area. Ambulances took forever; people were stunned, then grieving and then angry. For most, the anger came much later, and realizing this, the Guard moved quickly to empty the whole campus.

A spontaneous gathering of about 3,000 students and faculty was dispersed peaceably. By 2 p.m. people had begun to leave the city. There were no arrests, no people to bail out. Only the dead and the wounded.

The University shut down indefinitely and attempted to send students home immediately. The authorities hoped to fragment the 20,000 angry students — there are 20,000 students at Kent State and every one of them was angry — lest they begin to make that anger collective. The anger won't go away easily. That's why the University is closed down indefinitely.

In addition, authorities attempted to stop the outflow of any information. All phones within 30 miles were disconnected for at least 12 hours. The phone company repairmen remarked, "The lines are needed for police emergencies."

Thousands more troops and highway police were quickly brought in. Kent and the nearby towns of Stow, Strongsville and Twinsburg were sealed off under martial law. School children and factory workers were sent home. The killings had been swift. The subsequent massive attempt to cover up, silence and prevent any protest was equally swift.

There are many factors which make it difficult to piece this all together. Many looked to the governor of the state, who was running for the Senate in the primary election the next day. What about the Guard? Why were they so gentle on the Teamsters? Were they tired from six days of duty? Who gave the orders? All of this is unclear.

What is clear, however, is that the Kent State massacre fits the pattern of increasing repression at home. Because the United States is losing the war for control of Southeast Asia, it must run a tight ship at home. The war abroad and repression at home are inextricably linked — Kent State has shown that once again.

Once again, because shooting people down is nothing new to Amerika — especially not to black Amerika. Two years ago, on Feb. 9, 1968, three black students at South Carolina State College, in Orangeburg, S.C., were shot and killed by state highway patrolmen during a peaceful demonstration.

The dead at Orangeburg were "shot down like dogs," said the sister of one of the victims. There was no warning, no order to disperse, no shot in the air. People began to understand then, if they hadn't understood before, that the government has declared war on black people. The massacre at Kent State may well signal a declaration of war against young white people also.

Here at Kent State, 20,000 sons and daughters of middle Amerika have been thrust into the front lines.

Slaughter



Folks make music, build community . . .

by Victoria Smith

The five-day scene at People's Park 11 at the University of Houston was, above all, good theater. All actors, no directors and total audience participation.

For many students, who really thought they could save those trees so mercilessly mowed down in the early morning hours of April 29, the play was a tragedy . . . A certain loss of innocence for the people who watched the felling of the trees that morning with tears in their eyes.

There was this naivete — "Our cause is so just, so self-evident, how could the administration help but spare the trees?" — that stems perhaps from lack of understanding of power relationships in this country. No administration anywhere is going to make concess-

ions to students unless it's in the administration's financial interests.

But during that five-day drama, people exhibited the kind of spirit that you would just never expect to find on that plastic, commuterized campus, where the most significant issues for the majority of students seem to be cheerleader elections and Cougar football games.

This remarkable series of events began Thursday, April 23, when a group of students met to discuss the university's plans to cut down a beautiful grove of trees on campus to construct a \$3.9 million Fine Arts building.

When the bulldozers tried to move in the next day, students were at the site, blocking the machinery with their bodies. The driver of one truck, an 18-year-old

youth named Arthur Beckey, was ordered to move on through, even if he had to run over a few students to do it. He refused, abandoned his truck and was subsequently fired from his job. A hero emerged.

No sweat, Arthur said, as he joined the protesters. The administration later claimed that Arthur had not been fired, that he could have his job back. He refused, saying he'd rather stay and live in the park.

Traffic and Security officials were called in to remove the protesters. But people had lodged themselves in the branches of trees, and the administration was apparently unwilling to mow them down, too. So the big wigs cooled it — for a while.

The site was declared a liberated zone. People suspended a huge cargo net from the trees like a giant hammock and dug a flower bed. People's Park 11, or Sherwood Forest, was born.

Over the weekend, some 50 to 200 kids occupied the area 24 hours a day. They built campfires, ate watermelon, climbed on the cargo net and slept overnight on the ground.

On Sunday, they drew up three non-negotiable demands: that construction at the site halt immediately and permanently; that students in the future have equal representation in campus land use decisions and that Arthur Beckey be reinstated.

The next day and a half consisted of a series of meetings between students and administrators. All the demands, except the third, were rejected. Students worked out three alternative sites for the Fine Arts Center. These were also rejected, because of the cost of making any change.

The administration promised to negotiate, but negotiations never really happened. Students asked for pertinent material on the university's building plans, and received nothing but an old 1966 prospectus.

The Student Senate Monday night voted 13-11 against a resolution to save the trees. (Of course, the Student Senate suddenly became the true representative of the student body in the eyes of the administration. Had they voted *for* the resolution . . .)

TREES FALL AT



Spokeswoman Leslie Parsley pulls things together.



People take to the trees.

The only major meeting between students and administrators, which took place early Tuesday afternoon in the park, ended in a verbal battle between the two groups.

No one, not even media folks, could get a straight answer from administrators as to how many trees would remain after the bulldozers moved out. Estimates ran anywhere from 50 to 75 per cent.

All the while People's Park was becoming a real thing. It was more than a principle — it was a place, where people sang, slept, studied, listened to rock bands, played touch football, ate their lunches. The fragrance of mosquito repellant and campfires hung on the air.

But the ouster was inevitable. Around 5 p.m. Tuesday, administrators marched into the park bearing a statement from University President Philip G. Hoffman. The statement basically declared that everyone in People's Park 11 (the Fine Arts Center area, as the administration put it) had better split within one hour or be forcibly removed. This meant suspension for students and arrest for non-students.

"They've made fools of us, complete fools," cried Leslie Parsley, a former student who works in the Architecture Dept. and one of the elected spokesmen for the group. People shared her angry sentiments and vowed to stay until they were carried off.

Many ran off to get their friends and the size of the crowd doubled to about 400 within an hour.

The group voted to adhere to principles of non-violence and passive resistance.

"If it was more than trees, I'd fight," Parsley said. "These trees ain't worth getting your head busted for."

Leslie's broken foot was in a cast and she was almost tearfully indignant when one administrator said they'd bring a stretcher to carry her off. "I don't need a stretcher," she said huskily, "I can walk."

We talked with several people before the cops came. One quiet, bespectacled guy said he was staying because "I like the spiritual things of life, like trees, not the materialistic things." He told us that he had never

been involved in protest actions before. "But if things get violent, I'm leaving. I can't take that stuff."

A tall, shirtless kid holding a copy of Jerry Rubin's book, *Do It!* in one hand and a huge German Shepherd dog with the other, said, "I believe in Space City!, in Roiling Stone, in Abbie Hoffman, in Eldridge Cleaver, in this book . . . I don't believe in non-violence, in passive resistance. We tried that before and it doesn't work, man." When asked if his dog was friendly, he replied, "He likes people, but he hates pigs."

Another kid, who, like several protesters, was heading for the trees, said, "I'm going to get up in a tree and when the cops come, I'm going to piss on 'em!"

A couple of energetic-looking kids with red and black flags arrived on the scene. Rumors began to circulate about violent revolutionaries, and the people who had pledged themselves to non-violence began moving bricks and bottles outside the fenced-in area of the park. "Right where the jocks can get them," observed one non-pacifist.

We heard that Pres. Hoffman had obtained a temporary restraining order to keep people off the premises. Suddenly, as with a fanfare of trumpets, the University Traffic and Security force, led by Chief of Security Larry ("Fuzz") Fultz and assistant Security director Sterling Baker, invaded the park.

Fultz, cool and looking slightly amused, strode to the make-shift speaker's platform in the center of the park. He began to read the restraining order — obtained at 5:55 p.m. from the 55th District Court of Judge Reagan Cartwright — that named spokesmen James Wisdom, Rocky Sehnert, Randall Chapman and Leslie Parsley and all others "acting in concert with them" as defendants. Fultz' offhand style and the formal wording of the court order created a hilarious contrast, and kids hooted and laughed throughout the reading.

The object, Fultz explained, was to clear the area of all people, including the news media (who were out in force).

"Will you leave voluntarily," he demanded. "No!" chorused the crowd. "Then remove them, gentlemen!"

While the campus cops, about 25 strong, were nervously donning riot gear, Sterling Baker made a futile plea to the media to leave. "It would make things so much easier if you would just leave," Baker begged. "You can take pictures from across the fence." But the media weren't budging. "How do you feel, going into battle for the first time?" a television cameraman shouted to the cops. No answer.

Baker, visibly distraught, left the reporters to their own devices as the cops formed a double file and began to advance on the demonstrators. With a great deal of effort, they began to drag a group of demonstrators away, one by one, as they sat around a tree with arms intertwined.

The word came back that the prisoners were being handcuffed and taken to the Traffic and Securities Building for a lecture. At some point, however, the administration decided to pack the kids into paddy wagons and drive them slowly to the county jail for booking.

People standing around the park area screamed, shouted and cheered as security guards wrestled away youth after youth and dragged off the limp bodies.

The large knot of students occupying the speakers' platform presented a formidable resistance. Some of the older cops were tiring by now, and one even fell out. Student leader Randy Chapman went on! after six cops extricated him from his sisters and brothers. Fultz seemed particularly relieved to get rid of Chapman. "Get him out of here, get him out of here!" he shouted.

All the while a student was pleading over a Traffic and Securities bullhorn, "Don't resist! Don't resist!" The student also ordered members of the crowd to sit down around a tree, which few did since it seemed the quickest way to get busted.

(Two brothers thought to have been arrested, later appeared at the park. We overheard a conversation in which a passive resistance advocate asked in surprise, "What are you guys doing here?" One of them answered, "Well, remember when you were yelling 'Don't resist, don't resist'? We resisted.")

The paddy wagons rolled off with their catch, leaving a growing crowd of people to wonder just how the university intended to remove the nearly 100 kids perched up in the trees.

Altogether, 73 people were arrested. A couple of cops were bitten by protesters and one was kneed in the groin. A television newsman was slapped by a cop as he attempted to photograph some minor assault on an officer.

The Traffic and Security force returned to find some 800 people milling around the park. One official moved toward the crowd, announcing over a bullhorn that anyone remaining in the park would be subject to immediate arrest. He also made clear that the real cops — the Houston police — were chomping at the bit just over at Jeppeson Stadium.

Cont. on 21

UH



Hold That Tree!



The bust comes.

Photos by Thorne Dreyer and Sue Dreyer

The Second Battle Of San Jacinto

by Yolanda Garza de Birdwell and Walter Birdwell

The first Battle of San Jacinto was fought on April 21, 1836. Gringo history books teach us that on this date Texas won her independence from Mexico in a revolution. Mention San Jacinto to any Texas-American and he pictures a small group of gringos holding off and defeating hordes of Mexicans.

What really happened on April 21, 1836 was not a revolution at all. A revolution is an attempt by citizens of a state to overthrow the government. The gringos who settled in Texas were not citizens of Mexico, therefore no revolution took place. The Battle of San Jacinto was part of the "Manifest Destiny" dream of Amerika and the whole southwestern part of Amerika was ripped off from Mexico.

There was nothing heroic about what took place in the first Battle of San Jacinto. The action was a forerunner of My Lai and other Amerikan war crimes. Amerikan cavalry chased down foot soldiers and cut off their heads with swords as they tried to escape.

The second Battle of San Jacinto occurred April 21. The state holiday commemorating this bloody event is an insult to every Chicano citizen. An Anglo can see the day in perspective if he imagines he is a native of Georgia and General Sherman's March to the Sea is recognized as a state holiday.

About 70 Chicanos met at the San Jacinto Monument at 2pm and attempted to march to the site where Gov. Preston Smith was speaking. The march was organized by the Mexican American Youth Organization (MAYO). MAYO, Pachucos de Northside, U of H MAYO and Chicano community people participated. The march past the reflection pool was uneventful. When the marchers attempted to cross the road and march through a grove of trees to attend Gov. Smith's speech, the Department of Public Safety ordered the marchers to halt. Captain T.W. Leonard said the marchers were halted because "they were an

organized group." Evidently Captain Leonard is unfamiliar with the right of peaceful assembly.

The Chicanos did not halt and the pigs brought their heavy stuff into play. The Deputies played cowhoy on their horses and they tried to run down the MAYO spokesman, Yolanda Garza de Birdwell with two horses. When this tactic failed, the deputies formed a line in front of the marchers. The pig's quick-draw artist, Robert Baines, fired some volleys with his can of MACE. He hit the three people he was shooting at and seven others, including a middle aged Chicano woman and two small Chicano boys. Baines drew his gun in addition. That's what they do in the movies, isn't it?

The people outflanked the pigs and reached the speakers platform. Smith started his speech saying, "This will be the shortest speech I ever made. One hundred and thirty four years ago..." A MAYO interrupted with, "They stole the land from Mexico" -- and the tone was set for the remainder of

the speech. Gov. Smith's statements were constantly corrected, but he was permitted to finish his speech. MAYO spokesmen had been promised equal time but the microphones were cut off.

After the speech the Chicanos marched back to the monument and were joined by a large number of unattached Chicanos and blacks. The 120 marchers chanted "Black and Brown together." The pigs got very uptight and cleared the museum inside the monument. The marchers assembled on the monument steps for a brief speech and left.

This was the second Battle of San Jacinto. Such racist orgies as San Jacinto Day cannot be permitted to continue. Chicanos, Blacks, Anglos (whites who are not racists) and other freedom loving, humanitarian people must put an end to these piggy celebrations and establish and celebrate holidays that commemorate the dignity and unity of the people. VIVA LA RAZA! POWER TO THE PEOPLE!



Yolanda Birdwell, MAYO spokeswoman.

Med Student Locked Out

Housecleaning At M. D. Anderson

By The Midnight Skulker

Gary Petz thought he was a graduate student, doing research in cell biology at M.D. Anderson Hospital in the Medical Center.

To the M.D. Anderson hierarchy, however, Gary was an "employee" and, like all other employees, expected to know his place. He was given privileges other employees do not enjoy, but only so long as he did not question Anderson's policies.

Gary is white, but he is concerned about the clearly discriminatory hiring practices at Anderson Hospital. Because of his concern, he has been locked out of his laboratory and his freedom to come and go in the hospital severely restricted.

Gary first got into trouble last spring, when he wrote a memo to Belford Smith, personnel manager at Anderson. In this memo he asked about hospital policy in hiring security officers and housekeeping (janitorial) staff. The policy in housekeeping has always been to hire blacks to do the work, and to hire whites to serve as supervisors; there is no mechanism for advancing workers to the status of supervisors.

Upon receiving this memo, Mr. Smith called Gary into his office to bawl him out. Gary was told that hospital hiring policy was none of his business, and that it was up to the federal government to keep track of racial discrimination. He was encouraged, however, to continue to express his opinions through regular channels, by writing memos to Smith.

Being a sensible sort of fellow, Gary cooled it for a year.

He broke his silence on April 23, writing a second memo to Smith in

which he said that he could see no reason why supervisors shouldn't be chosen from among the workers. He decided to speak out because he knew that a new supervisor would soon be hired to replace one who was quitting.

Gary's "protest," the writing of two memos over the course of a year, may seem harmless enough, but it put the hospital and graduate school hierarchy very uptight.

On Tuesday, April 28, Gary was called into the office of Dr. Felix Haas, head of the biology department, for a showdown. In attendance were: Dr. Haas; Robert C. Hickey, M.D., deputy director of Anderson Hospital; Joe E. Boyd, C.P.A., Hospital administrator; Thomas Matney, Ph.D., associate dean of the graduate school; T.C. Hsu, Ph.D., chief of the cell biology section; and Travis Stubblefield, Ph.D., Gary's research director.

This panel of hyper-educated men accused Gary of "stirring up the housekeepers." Gary asked what they meant. He was told that his name had been mentioned at a meeting the housekeeping staff had called in late March to discuss their grievances: wages, working conditions, hospital rules, and the discriminatory hiring policy were discussed at this meeting. (Gary was not present at the meeting, and according to staff members who were present, his name was never mentioned.)

Gary asked his inquisitors what, specifically, he was supposed to have done. The good doctors replied that some housekeepers had admitted that Gary had "told them things." Following this vague charge, they informed Gary that the U.T. Graduate School

at Anderson hospital was not a school of social science, and that his "social work" was decidedly unwelcome.

Gary was ordered to be out of his

laboratory at Anderson by 5 p.m. that day. He is now allowed into the hospital only from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and then only to confer with his supervisors, attend classes, or attend specific seminars after obtaining permission from Dr. Haas. He is prevented access for other purposes by the hospital security force, who patrol the halls armed with pistols and tear gas.

Gary's funds will be cut off at the end of the summer, or earlier if it is decided that he is not applying himself to his studies with sufficient zeal.

All of this was done to Gary because he had the audacity to write two memos! The other accusations, such as they are, are complete fabrications.

Several things are clear from the way in which Gary Petz was treated.

First, the Anderson Hospital administrators are very fearful of the black workers' organizing or striking to redress their just grievances. The ferocity with which the high-level administrators moved against Gary is a measure of their fear.

Second, the administrators are so racist as to believe that blacks cannot organize themselves without the advice of a white man. They want to believe that the workers' discontent originated with Gary, and that by eliminating Gary they will eliminate the possibility of a strike. They are mistaken on both counts.

Finally, it is clear that academic freedom is a joke at the University of Texas Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences. Those few students and faculty members who oppose Gary's lockout have done nothing to protest the action. Most of them are content to be "guests" at Ande. on Hospital, subject to eviction with notice on even the shoddiest pretenses.



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In Galena Park

People protest police murders at Galena Park police station. Photo by David McQueen.

"We Want Those Pigs Convicted"

A powerful coalition is brewing in Houston's black community, according to Ovide Duncantell, head of Houston's Central Committee for the Protection of Poor People. The spark for this development — the murder of Bobby Joe Conner, black and age 24, by two white Houston police officers on April 4 in Galena Park and the simultaneous brutal beating of Larry Taylor — has brought the combined wrath of militant black organizations in the city down on Mayor Louie Welch, Houston Police Chief Herman Short, and both the Houston and Galena Park police departments.

In addition to Duncantell's group, Afro-Americans for Black Liberation (AABL), the Clinton Park Protective Assn., the Organization for Black Student Unity (OBSU) at TSU, People's Party 11, as well as the moderate NAACP, have all participated in mass rallies (including one at City Hall on April 19 attended by 400 angry blacks) and in weekly picket lines in front of the Galena Park police station. Some of their demands are:

The firing of Short; the conviction of the two Houston cops, A.N. Hill and J.A. McMahon, of first degree murder; the firing of the two Galena Park cops who witnessed the murder, Brady and Sanders; and community control of the police. (Although Galena Park Police Chief Cook promised on April 12 to suspend Brady and Sanders, they are now back on their regular beats).

group disbanded, three carloads of longhaired white supporters on their way back to Houston were driven off the road by local "patriots" in a red Camaro. Galena Park pigs then stopped each car (but not the Camaro!) and issued false traffic tickets. One car reportedly got three tickets.

Nearly 80 people walked the picket line the following week, April 29, and it looked like white picketers were in for some more trouble (blacks knew that neither white racists nor pigs would mess with them now). There were even more hecklers, many of them waiting in their trucks and cars; three tough-looking cats wearing cowboy boots circled the pig station twice on motorcycles. When the picket line broke up, some blacks rode in each carload of whites all the way back to Houston, foiling the convoy of right wingers who followed them for a few blocks. Never doubt the importance of unity in struggle!

* * * * *

When asked what would happen to the two Houston cops, the murderers, in the courts, Duncantell told Space City!:

"From past knowledge, we know that nothing is going to happen to them till we make it happen. As far as

the court is concerned, we feel that their (the cops') attorney, "Racehorse" Haynes, is going to move this trial out of Houston to some little East Texas town where they'll get the type of jury that they want, and then they'll free the officers. You got to remember that they've let the two Galena Park pigs (Brady and Sanders) free already. This makes them eligible to testify for the Houston cops, they're not under indictment.

"Everybody says that the Galena Park police have no responsibility here, but he was their prisoner, it was in their police station, they had guns on and they could have stopped the Houston pigs from doing what they did. They are going to be held equally responsible in terms of what we are going to do."

"We want those pigs convicted. They must be convicted, either by the courts or by the people."

We asked Duncantell about the present boycott of all businesses in Galena Park by the black community.

"Galena Park merchants are losing a lot of money as a result of this boycott. I understand that two stores are very close to folding. We're going to see what we can do to help them on their way. We hope to bring all of

them to their knees to snow them that, if they can sit by and condone a chief pig like Cook and that fool Mayor, who will stand by and stomach two officers like Sanders and that punk Brady, then we're going to make them pay for that kind of attitude toward human life."

What does he think of community control of police?

"Unless the people in a neighborhood have control and make the guidelines for police operation in their area, as long as the policies are made at the police department, its never relevant to our community. The police now aren't stopping crime, they're helping to perpetrate it. They're no help to us . . . we'd rather have the thugs and crooks, you know, they're safer."

Duncantell said that supporters should help walk the picket line every Wednesday at 5 pm at the Galena Park police station, 2000 Clinton (take Interstate 10 east towards Beaumont, exit south on Holland to Clinton). Persons willing to contribute money to the Central Committee for the Protection of Poor People should contact Duncantell at 747-3400.

According to chief Harris County prosecutor Erwin Ernst, the trial of Hill and McMahon will probably be held in late May or June.



Ovide Duncantell
Photo by David Courtney

On April 22, Space City! staffers marched in a picket line in front of the Galena Park Pig Station along with 50-60 blacks and a handful of white supporters. Signs read, "Cook, Brady and Sanders Must Go!" and "Short calls it Inexcusable — We call it Murder!" There were cold stares and an occasional jeer from indignant whites across the street.

Although we left the picket line early, we understand that after the

LIBERATED DAY CARE CENTER

by Anne Dockery

NEW YORK (LNS) — Women from the upper west side, members of a women's liberation child care collective, are squatting in space they liberated from the city on Sunday, April 19. Since then, they have been running a day-care center for the community, especially for the people involved in operation Move-In, the movement that inspired them to take over the three storefronts they now occupy.

Early in April, working through existing community organizations, most of them city-financed, the people started moving into the unoccupied city apartments. By the time the city was aware of it, 148 people had moved in, and 30 city-owned properties were taken over, the day-care center among them.

Operation Move-In is an effort by community residents to reclaim the public housing that the city of New York has been denying them for years. The area between Central Park West and Amsterdam Avenue in the eighties and nineties is an urban renewal area, and for the past several years the city has bought up property in that neighborhood, making it unavailable for public use. Either a project is built

on the spot (for middle-to-high income housing) or the buildings are condemned or "held" till some use is found for them that will correspond with the city's plan to form an integrated community. This process has left many buildings empty and wasted and forces thousands of people out of their community and into the ghettos.

Most of the apartments are unlivable but lived in; the city destroyed the plumbing and everything else they could find. The women who started the day-care center were lucky to have electricity, and succeeded in obtaining running water shortly after they moved in. The facilities may be primitive, but it's more than the community had before, and for the time being, perfectly adequate.

Every day more people stop by, the children's faces in the window drawing them in. Others come to help out, bring their children, or both.

Mary Vasquez brought Elizabeth to visit, hesitant because the two year old was shy of strangers. But Elizabeth found a few friends in a matter of minutes and her mother was surprised and happy. "I just moved in last week and there's so much work to do fixing up the apartment. I can't watch her all

the time, and I'm afraid she'll hurt herself." Like many others, Mrs. Vasquez is waiting for the city to bring her the stove and refrigerator they promised and to repair the toilet they destroyed.

Another mother was already helping in the center. "It will take time," she said, watching the children make chaos, "They have to learn to put the toys away when they're finished, like at home." But it's all new to them . . .

More and more people in the community are volunteering their time, along with other Women's Liberation groups. Furniture and toys come in from all sides. The women are soliciting literature from movement groups to distribute at the center. They want it to be more than just a baby-sitting service. "The women who bring in their children want to know what's different about this (Women's Liberation) children's center . . . We have only begun to rap about this and what it means for us as women."

The women don't intend the children's store-front to be theirs, and it isn't. It clearly belongs to the children and to the community. While the collective hopes that they can bring something of their own to the center — that's why they started it — they hope too that eventually it will be fully run by community men and women, expanding to serve more of the families in the neighborhood.

PEOPLES PARTY II

Changes in society are due to the contradictions in that society. In a class society, class struggle is inevitable. The main contradiction in the society USA is the contradiction between the ruling class and the working class, the ruling class being the oppressor and the working class being the oppressed. The interest of the two classes are totally opposed. One (the ruling class) wanting to maintain the status quo and the other wanting basic changes to meet their needs, in order to survive.

The only solution to this contradiction is on the one hand for the ruling class to completely change its nature and begin to serve the people, or, on the other hand, for the working class to make revolution in the country and overthrow the present government and establish a people's government that will serve and meet the needs of all its people.

It seems as though some brothers and sisters have the wrong understanding of what a revolution is and how it is conducted.

There are two main fronts in revolution — on the one hand the fighting and on the other, the ideological struggle against bourgeois thinking. If there is no cause, then fighting loses its meaning and becomes useless. Now the main function of a true revolutionary or a vanguard revolutionary is to educate the masses (though propaganda and example) to arm them and to teach them the strategic methods of resistance.

A very good example of this is the actions of the Black Panther Party. Although the mass media have tried to distort the truth by making the Panthers at first look like racists and then trying to show the people how they were trouble-makers, their message has still been heard all over this racist country.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

The Panther Party educated many brothers through example, by resisting the racist-dog police departments. They have also educated blacks about basic constitutional rights like the right to bear arms and the right to be tried by a jury of one's peers.

The first must be employed by every black throughout this country and any black, when brought to trial, must demand that they try him by a jury of his peers. If they deny you any rights, the people must not sit silent any longer. A very good example of this was the Chicago Conspiracy trial when Bobby Seale would not sit still when they clearly denied him his right to defend himself and the right to be tried by his own peers.

Some brothers down here in the black colonies in Houston seem to think that they can work toward black people's freedom underground. Well, history has shown no successful revolutionary movement starts off underground, they all start very publicly.

For example, Fidel Castro, in the pre-revolutionary period in Cuba started making many speaking engagements on university campuses, denouncing the racist Cuban government and went about his work very publicly. When he was forced underground, he had already left an impact on the people and they sought him out for leadership.

Another example more related is the Black Panther Party. They, up to the present time, have been very public in their activities. When they can no



Photo by Steve Rose/LNS.

longer function above ground, they will go underground, but the people will have already grasped the education necessary to move in a revolutionary manner. No organization can educate the people who are exposed by not being exposed themselves. The so-called underground revolutionary is trying to tell the masses of people to do something that in fact he is afraid to do himself.

It is very necessary to have a vanguard party in every state throughout this racist country. We must take advantage of the time we have to school the people as to the true nature of this racist establishment and teach them the correct course to follow toward changing the conditions which make it possible for such an inhumane bunch of criminals and corrupt officials to control the masses of people's lives.

One of the most important questions at the present time is who are our enemies and who are our friends. We must unite with real friends to destroy real enemies. The People's Party II holds high the principle that anyone genuinely interested in making changes towards the progress of blacks in particular and working class people

in general, are our friends and we will work along with them, regardless of race or color.

We of People's Party II have no illusions about all blacks being good and all whites being bad. If any black sets himself in the way of the people's liberation movement or puts himself in a position to be used by this counter-revolutionary government, then he becomes an enemy of the masses of poor and oppressed people, and he will be treated and attacked as such.

"We will accept what our enemy opposes and oppose what our enemy accepts." We hate our oppressor. If he is white, we hate him and if he is black, we hate him.

A national revolutionary war is in fact a class war and not a race war. To view our struggle as only a race struggle is subjective and racist. Poor people of all colors all over the world are being victimized by this racist government just as blacks are. We must unite with all people who are struggling for change and bring to the world a lasting peace.

As blacks in the colonies of America we must first build political power.

There are three phases to political power: economic power, land power and military power. Due to the conditions in which we live, the first two are impossible, so our only choice is to build military power. We must bear arms to defend and achieve our freedom and the control of our communities. Every black man must arm himself now! in a political manner of self-defense. At the present time in this country, the people are serving the guns (the police and National Guard). We must take up arms and make the guns serve the people.

We are not advocates of war, we are against war. But war can only be opposed with war, counter-revolutionary war with revolutionary war, unjust war with just war. We want to get rid of the gun, but in order to get rid of the gun it becomes necessary to take up the gun.

Carl Hampton, chairman
Peoples Party II

BOARD OF PARDONS REJECTS LEE OTIS APPEAL

Lee Otis Johnson is still in jail. On April 29 the state Board of Pardons and Paroles rejected the plea that he be granted a full pardon. A delegation of six, including Lee Otis' mother and his attorney, had appeared before the board nine days earlier. The three old men who made up the board were hostile or indifferent to the words of Attorney Bobby Caldwell and the other spokesmen for Lee Otis, and to the 12,000 petitions which Mrs. Johnson presented. Without a recommendation from the board, Governor Preston Smith will not entertain the idea of a pardon.

This leaves the courts as the only alternative. On April 23, Attorney Caldwell filed a writ of habeas corpus in Judge Wendell Odem's court. It alleged the illegality of Lee Otis Johnson's imprisonment. Judge Odem, who had presided over the original trial, dismissed the writ in a matter of minutes. The next step is filing the writ with the State Court of Criminal Appeals in Austin, which has already rejected an appeal. These actions, though time-consuming and not very hopeful, are necessary under the formula that all state remedies must be exhausted before the conviction can be appealed in the federal courts.

While the prospect of a successful appeal is brighter in the federal than in the state courts, the result can hardly be guaranteed. What's worse, even if the conviction is overturned Lee Otis Johnson will have lost several years of his life to prison. Already a year-and-a-half is gone, with another half-year likely before the appeal even reaches the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals. Another two years is a possibility. So Lee Otis Johnson's conviction could be overturned and he would still have spent as much as four years in prison because he has been denied bond.



WHO RULES RICE?

by Jeff Shapiro, Dennis Fitzgerald and Carolyn Kendrick

There are certain institutions in which economic — and therefore political — powers meet and work their deeds in what might be moralistically termed financial adultery. Less colorfully, that arrangement is called oligarchy. In one instance, it is called Rice University.

A succinct description of Rice's structure appears in the 1964 Self-Study of Rice University, prepared by the faculty and administration:

"William Marsh Rice University is a non-profit corporation existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Texas. . . Its corporate structure is similar at points to a business corporation and at other points it is very dissimilar. . . it does not have stockholders, does not issue stock, does not operate for a profit and therefore does not declare dividends. . . provision is made for the appointment of seven Trustees who constitute the governing board, and who must be deemed to be the holders of the corpus of the corporation in trust for its declared purposes."

Rice University and its roughly \$175 million in assets (Rice's endowment is the 13th largest of any private university in the country, according to a 1967 Boston Fund report) is controlled totally by a board of seven persons (currently six men and one woman). By virtue of its non-profit corporate status, Rice is not required to reveal any of its financial records; nor is Rice bound by any responsibility to the public, other than the very broad directives of William Marsh Rice's will and the minimal legal notions of a non-profit corporation.

The Trustees of Rice and their 26 fellows on the Board of Governors represent the elite of Houston's business community. Of those 33 Board members, all but eight hold bank directorates. Six of those eight are oilmen; one is the president of a large dairy company. Only one, the well-known oceanographer and director of the Lamont Geophysical Observatory at Columbia University, W. Maurice Ewing, can claim substantial academic credentials. (And, alas, even Mr. Ewing has been known to sully his record by odd-jobbing for the oil industry.) All of the Board of Governors are wealthy to very-wealthy. All are white. Only one is a woman.

But if the academic character of Rice University appears to be subverted today, there hasn't been much purity lost along the way. Whilst barely an infant, Rice Institute was orphaned by violence and opportunism, a misbegotten institution whose rhetoric has always concealed its intent. An historical digression:

The Butler Did It

William Marsh Rice came to Texas as a penniless drifter and stayed to make his fortune in lumber. In 1891 he founded Rice Institute, and then left the state to live on an entire floor of the Berkshire Hotel in New York City.

Rice's famous eccentricity (a rich man's infirmity; the poor are referred to as "crazy," or worse) is noted by stories about such as his practice of leaving waiters a pittance after having been served luxurious meals.

At one time Rice decided that bananas would do his faltering digestive tract a good turn. So he ate them in tremendous quantities. Needless to say, a formerly chronic case of dyspepsia worsened so drastically that his physician feared Rice would not survive.

He did survive, but only long enough to be murdered by his valet, who was in league with a New York lawyer, both of whom were determined that the Rice fortune should go to themselves rather than to Rice Institute.

The valet, Charles F. Jones, had no reason to love his employer. Rice believed that someone was trying to poison him, and it was among Jones' duties to sample any food or drink which the philanthropist was to consume. The poisoning actually occurred, but, appropriately, it was Jones himself who did the deed — at first slowly with mercury, and then for the *coup de grace*, with chloroform.

After Rice's death, the treachery was found out. Investigators also discovered numerous forged checks, written to

the lawyer, and exposed as bogus a Rice will, which would have canceled his bequest to Rice Institute. Neither of the murderers was convicted, however. The valet was let go immediately. The lawyer, after some extended legal proceedings, was granted unconditional pardon. The eccentric ashes of William Marsh Rice were shipped back to Houston, where they rest today in the center of the Academic Court. And thus began the illustrious history of Rice University.

Upon Rice's death, the Board of Trustees found itself with an estate of about \$10 million and with immense freedom in establishing a regional university dedicated to the "Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art," but limited by the will to *white* "boys and girls struggling for a place under the sun."

When expansion of the Board became desirable in 1949, the Trustees, in order to avoid a court battle to change the will, and in order to maintain their exclusive control of university affairs and money, provided for Governors, who serve a term of four years and may be reappointed only by unanimous consent of the Trustees. After serving their terms, the Governors became Governor Advisors. Although the Trustees are appointed for life, they have agreed to retire at the age of 70. Retired trustees are Trustees Emeriti. There are also now seven

Term Members, Rice graduates, elected by their fellow alumnae to assist the Board. All together, these groups form the Rice University Board of Governors.

Yet complete control still rests with the seven, self-perpetuating Trustees, all members of the corporate business world, who see Rice as one more corporation to administer. Their view of the university pervades the campus world so thoroughly that it has enforced a certain consensus of style upon administrators, faculty members and ultimately upon even the majority of the students themselves.

Bankers on the Board

The physical plant of Rice University is easily accessible to anyone who wishes to wander over to the manicured 300-acre campus on South Main Street. But the hows and wherefores of the real decision making at Rice constitute privileged information. The particulars of Rice's financial operations are one of the better kept secrets of that university. So, save for what rumor speaks or what one is lucky enough to stumble onto in a dusty file cabinet, little information is available.

According to the 1967 Boston Fund report, 61.3 percent of Rice's endowment (or roughly \$77,436,000) is invested in common stocks, and 28.3 percent of the endowment (or \$35,650,000) is in income-producing real estate and mortgages.

Rice's access to and involvement with Houston's ruling class is typified by its banking connections. The three largest banks in Houston are, by order of their assets, First City National Bank, Texas National Bank of Commerce, and Bank of the Southwest.

Trustee Emeritus George R. Brown is the second largest stockholder in First City National. Governor Advisor Howard B. Keck and Term Member Charles W. Duncan, Jr. are also among the 20 largest stockholders in that bank. Controlling stock in First City National is held by the J.A. Elkins interests. Elkins is a Rice University Associate. (Associates are persons making grants to the University of at least \$1,000 per year.) Five Directors of First City National are themselves members or are employed by members of Rice's board of Governors. Rice directly owns 10,038 shares of the bank's stock.

Controlling interest in Texas National Bank of Commerce is held by Rice Trustee Emeritus Gus S. Wortham. Rice owns an additional 31,551 shares. TNBC Chairman of the Board Ben Taub is a Rice University Associate.

The third largest stockholder in Bank of the Southwest is the Robert A. Welch Foundation, represented on the Rice Board of Governors by Trustee Emeritus Daniel R. Bullard. Term Member Duncan is also a director of Bank of the Southwest and owns considerable stock in the bank. Associate John H. Crooker is a partner in the law firm Fullbright, Crooker, Bates, Freeman and Jaworski, which controls the M.D. Anderson Foundation, which in turn owns controlling interest in Bank of the Southwest.

CONFESSIONS OF A WHIZ KID

by Bryan Baker

In this issue of *Space City!* there is one article on the movement at Rice University, and another on Rice's financial and political involvement in the outside world. In this article, I deal with the Rice student and his peculiarities. While addressed primarily to the Rice students themselves, it should be of some interest to readers who seek to understand the origins of the cogs in the American machine.

Because this article is all personal opinion, without documentation, I feel honor-bound to explain to you, gentle reader, my personal qualifications and biases. I am a Rice student; I've been a Rice student for four years, which means that permanent damage has been done to my psyche. I have been, for the last two years, involved in the movement at Rice in an inconsequential capacity, and, for the last year, in the movement outside of Rice.

Like most Rice students, I think Rice sucks. Like at least half of the Rice students, I think Rice can and must be changed. Like almost no Rice students, I think the changes at Rice must be considered in relation to changes in the society as a whole. I refer specifically to the growing power and consciousness of people not represented on the Board of Trustees, people whom Our Founder never intended

to serve. It is from this vantage point that I view what goes on at Rice.

the cream of the crop

Rice students, as everyone knows, are the cream of the crop, meaning that they did well in high school and on the College Boards. They may be considered intelligent, if one assumes that intelligence is the ability to regurgitate facts and lies indiscriminately

(high school) and to deal easily with abstract concepts (College Boards). They might be more accurately described as a "highly select" group, and one is entitled to be suspicious of the selection criteria.

The members of this highly select group are given the opportunity to indulge in that tried-and-true American pastime, competition. The object of the competition is to get good grades (which lead to good jobs). Because the starting group is highly select, the competition is pretty stiff. At the end of four years, the competition has eliminated about half the contestants—some flunk out, some transfer out, an alarming number commit suicide. At any rate, the graduating class is twice as select a group as the entering class.

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Rice University has consistently denied over the years that it is engaged in activities which could be defined as military research. And, indeed, investigators have been unable to uncover any such projects. But they do exist.

Rice professors are now, and have been for some time, involved in research which will be used directly by such government agencies as the Agency for International Development (AID) to suppress wars of national liberation all over the world.

The reason that previous efforts failed to establish Rice's complicity with the long arm of American imperialism is that the investigators were looking for napalm and ICBM warheads. They should have paid more attention to projects such as those which study the introduction of tomatoes into the agricultural system of Mexican peasants.

Direct government funding of counter-insurgency research is carried on at Rice at the Center for Research in Social Change and Economic Development (CRSCED). CRSCED was established in the fall of 1966 with a grant of \$440,000 from the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA).

ARPA was established in 1958 under the Eisenhower Administration as an agency specializing in research and development (R&D) for the Pentagon. It wasn't until the Kennedy Administration, however, that ARPA began heavily courting the universities. According to insiders like Roger Hilsman (*To Move A Nation*, Doubleday, 1967), ARPA then began to move away from a dependency on massive military intervention. This trend was hastened by the creation of ARPA's "Project Agile," which represented the thinking of the "Kennedy intellectuals" who sought a political approach to the problem of liberation movements.

There are currently underway at Rice 33 ARPA-funded projects, ranging in content from Prof. D.L. Huddle's "A Cost/Effectiveness Study of Clinical Methods of Birth Control" to Center Director Fred R. von der Mehden's "Development, Insurgency and Political Violence in Southeast Asia."

Counter-insurgency research

Since Prof. von der Mehden's study is probably the clearest and most direct example of the Center's purposes, we'd like to discuss that at some length. But just so our reference to Mexican tomatoes isn't construed as flippant, we want to quote first from a letter we received from Jim Denney, a 1968 Rice graduate. Jim was employed through the Center as a Research Assistant in Anthropology. His project was Dr. John Ingham's study of personality, motivations for social change, and mechanisms of agricultural innovation in a Mexican peasant village. Excerpts from his letter (which incidentally was rejected for publication by the *Rice Thresher*) follow:

"The Center is and was an obscure institution, even though it holds the largest single block of defense monies in the University.

"When first told of the Department of Defense connections with CRSCED, I was simply amused: how ironic that the DOD should be paying my salary, especially in the light of my political views.

"When I asked the Director of the Center, how 'we' could justify accepting Defense money, I was told that at least they weren't making bombs with the money and we were putting it to good use. I blindly accepted the explanation. It was only later that . . . I began to wonder who should be laughing at whom.

"To be specific: the DOD doesn't need to use CRSCED's money for bombs, military 'hardware.' They have quite enough appropriated as it is. And though the DOD is wasteful, this is not to say that they just give their money away. As a matter of fact, I think the DOD knows exactly what it is doing by funding centers like CRSCED.

"For, you see, the Defense Department also has a complete philosophy built around the importance of social science to the defense (sic!) of this country. In their parlance, what CRSCED is doing is 'software.' A complete knowledge of social conditions is required in order to fight successfully in the conditions of modern counter-insurgency warfare.

"Some of the first 'advisors' in Vietnam were social scientists scoping out the situation. Anthropologists especially have been a big help to our country's noble effort in Southeast Asia.

"People may remember Maj. John A. Dean, head of counter-insurgency operations for the Army, who spoke on the Rice campus. I have been in correspondence with him and want to quote a letter from him:

"All of the topics being studied by the CRSCED relate to counter-insurgency when the Societies under study are those of the Third World . . .

"Your particular project regarding the introduction of tomatoes in a Mexican village has definite applications in economic development and thus counter-insurgency. Many Latin American countries have one crop economies. Fluctuations in the world market price mean fluctuations in the capital available for development. This undermines development planning . . . In an insurgent situation, the military may be the only government agency capable of carrying out development, (esp. in insecure areas) The military unit involved in introducing a new crop must understand the full ramifications (i.e. changes in land use, requirement to additional storage or transportation, etc.)"

"So are there no 'strings' attached to CRSCED's work? I fail to accept this kind of explanation. I see what counter-insurgency has meant in Viet Nam. I have also come to see that making an area, no matter where it is, politically and economically 'secure' means making it ripe for United States intrusion into such areas.

"The first official publication that appeared from CRSCED's funding was "Detection of Potential Community Violence" written by Dr. Blair Justice. The book

War Games

is . . . a study on how to head off rebellion in the ghetto, i.e., how to keep the blacks repressed. It studies methods of infiltration and subversion of militant groups as well as providing scales for measuring growing anger in the ghetto.

"It makes special mention of the TSU 'riot.' Indeed, Dr. Justice has a very special interest in the incident. It was Dr. Justice who was a prime state witness in the abortive trial of former Rice student Charlie Freeman. I for one am quite sure where Dr. Justice's loyalties lie.

"However, it would not be fair to say that most of the CRSCED projects are of the same ilk as Dr. Justice's. In large part, the projects are of legitimate interest to social scientists. They also continue to be of interest to the Department of Defense. It is this that is the crux of my questioning."

Von der Mehden

Back to Dr. von der Mehden. Remember him? He's Rice's Blair Justice of Southeast Asia.

Dr. von der Mehden occupies the Albert Thomas chair of political science at Rice. That position was established for Rice with a \$500,000 gift from Trustee Emeritus George Brown, whose omnipresence at the university would by now begin to be a little boring, if it weren't so frightening.

Von der Mehden's current project is "a comparative study of the relationship of development to political violence in selected countries of Southeast Asia. It is based upon early work (1965-67) in Thailand, library research in the United States and various studies made by other researchers in Southeast Asia. The Thai, Vietnamese and Philippine data are in part based upon interviews in insurgent areas or with former insurgents done by the principal investigator and others." (From CRSCED's "Final Report of Research Activities," January 30, 1970).

In Thailand, ARPA (the funding agent for CRSCED) runs "Project Agile," the Pentagon's world-wide counter-insurgency research program. According to H.E. Robison, vice-president of the Stanford Research Institute, one of Agile's chief contractors, the project's purpose is "to provide a multi-disciplinary vehicle for research into counter-guerrilla, counter-insurgency, and communications operations in Southeast Asia."

Under Project Agile, ARPA's major research program in Thailand has been drawing on universities, research institutes, and corporations to compliment military know-how. Centered around the specially created Joint US/Thai Military Research and Development Center (MDRC), the Thailand program began in 1961.

"The primary objective of the ARPA mission in Thailand was, and continue

Who

Cont. from 9



By the above, it may be seen that Rice is readily assured of whatever assistance and advice is available from Houston banking (which is considerable). Furthermore, as the accompanying chart indicates, Rice's influence extends from banking into virtually every significant aspect of Houston business (and often into national and international business).

In areas where Rice's potential influence is not immediately evident, it may often be easily inferred. For instance, Trustee Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby may be expected to see that the community image of Rice is protected by the editorial policies of her paper, The Houston Post. But the Chronicle should not be expected to be much more vigilant. The Houston Endowment, owner of the Chronicle, has interlocking interests with many of the members of Rice's Board of Governors (notably Gus Wortham, whose connections with that paper date back to the early business days of Chronicle founder Jesse H. Jones . . . See Space City News No. 7 for part of that story).

Suman's ducks

The rulers of Rice may, therefore, presume that the public image of Rice and of themselves will be protected by the press. And, of course, it usually is. Indicting reportage of Rice's elite has normally been limited

to such incidents as the Chronicle story on former Alumnus Governor John R. Suman, who was charged in November, 1960 with possession of illegal ducks. Suman and six other businessmen-hunters were arrested and fined \$959 on charges of killing too many ducks on which there was a closed season. At the time Suman was a national trustee of Ducks Unlimited, an organization dedicated to the conservation of water-fowl. Contacted at home, Suman told newsmen that "they promised me there would be no publicity." There wasn't much, but at least no one could accuse the Houston press of trying to hide anything.

Curiously, however, no Houston newspaper discussed the financial advantages of Rice's "desegregation" suit in 1963. No Houston newspaper questioned the motives behind Rice's generous land gift to NASA. No Houston newspaper is so bold as to accuse the Rice Trustees of in-dealing. No Houston newspaper has found space to report that a Rice professor is currently doing counter-insurgency research for the Department of Defense. The published word on Rice University is that it is now, as always, an institution dedicated to the "Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art" — with only an occasional dead duck to mar this lofty ideal. So much for crusading journalism in Big H.

Rice University is a business. Its purpose is the production of excellently trained young administrators and technicians dedicated to the service of advanced industrial capitalism — young workers whose perceptions of the world do not include such phenomena as racism and imperialism. Rice is a cog-maker for the machinery of American Manifest Destiny.



At Rice



to be R&D (research and development) support of the war in Vietnam -- using the relatively similar terrain and physical environment of Thailand to make permissive tests of military hardware under controlled conditions," wrote Michael Getler in the Dec. 19, 1966 *Technology Week*. "However, with the recent increase of guerrilla activity in Thailand, and the mounting interest of the Thai government in improving its ability to cope with this, the joint US/Thai R&D group has taken on a new importance."

ARPA's director, Charles M. Herzfeld told the House Appropriations Committee in 1966: "Last year ARPA initiated a major R&D program to assist the Royal Thai government and the US Mission in Thailand in their efforts to suppress the growing Communist insurgency in that country's northeast provinces."

Herzfeld defined the significance of this program succinctly at the hearings: "I think to some extent we are breaking ground here for a new way of looking at insurgency, how to stop insurgency while it is small. This is absolutely a major military problem for the United States and it is largely unsolved."

So ARPA's (and von der Mehden's) mission is to save Southeast Asia from the commies, right? Wrong! Their mission is to save Southeast Asia for Amerika.

The State Department's Agency for International Development (AID) explained US objectives in Thailand this way in its 1970 Congressional presentation: "Thailand's importance to the United States lies in its geographic position in

Southeast Asia, its key role in the economic and political development of the region, and its close cooperation with the United States."

US investors in Thailand are numerous, though they rank behind our Asian trading partner, Japan. The Chase Manhattan Bank has perhaps been clearest about its interests in Thailand: "Thailand promises to be an excellent investment and sales area for Americans," Chase's Economic Research reported in an April 1, 1969 publication, "if the rebel insurgency can be contained."

Presumably, our point being made, this article could end here. However, it seems important to demonstrate somewhat further that though some of the scientists at Rice may be a bit naive about the potential applications of their CRSCE research (or perhaps they don't care), the directors of the program are in no sense "dupes" of US imperialism.

Von der Mehden, for instance, has been around enough to know what's going on. He is a member of the Southeast Asian Development Advisory Group (SEADAG), a sort of AID subsidiary, and at least in 1966 was with the Research Division of United States Overseas Missions (USOM), when he wrote a paper for them titled "USOM Programs in Sakol Nakorn." USOM/Thailand and USAID/Thailand are the same mission.

In a 1965 report submitted by the directors of SEADAG it was stated that "a principal task of the Advisory Group is to draw the American university community more integrally and systematically into the activities of the AID."

The report continues: "It is the opinion of this team and of the Southeast Asian Development Advisory Group in general that no single university is able to provide the range of resources that can be useful either to AID Washington or to any of the overseas missions. The Advisory Group and this team are thus oriented toward the mobilization of the relevant resources in the total university community rather than toward the selection of specific universities as chosen instruments or backstops."

The authors continue: "USOM wants what has been aptly termed a continuing conversation with the universities, or more accurately with Thai specialists in the universities. . . . There is a desire to know more about the relation between economic development and political stability, or the type of political development that sustains an open society." (Thailand was not, we believe, an open society at the time.) This last sentence is an almost exact description of von der Mehden's project, curiously enough.

One last parting shot at AID. The agency's 1968 pamphlet "The US/AID Program in Thailand" declares in its first paragraph: "The US AID program in Thailand is concentrated upon a single objective: supporting the Royal Thai Government in its efforts to contain, control, and eliminate the Communist insurgency in rural areas."

So the question now remains for the honest social scientist: "Are we to cease research in any area that might be involved some day in counterinsurgency?" The only possible answer, if one chooses sides with the insurgents, or chooses not to choose sides, is yes, we are to cease such research, especially now that AID has so kindly shown that nearly every area of "legitimate" social sciences scholarship is also an area of legitimate counter-revolutionary concern. The day is long past when war criminals were only goose-stepping military chiefs; now they also reside in the offices of "scholarly" universities.

We'd like to acknowledge, in the preparation of this article, a little help from our friends, the good folks at The Pacific Studies Center in East Palo Alto, California.

Keeping It All In The Family

Space City! learned recently that the 21-acre site on which the new Houston Post building is located was purchased from Rice University in 1966. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby is Chairman of the Board and Editor of the Houston Post Company; she is also a Rice University Trustee. Since the Rice Trustees are the only persons empowered to authorize sale of University holdings, Mrs. Hobby is open to conflict of interest charges on this transaction.

On June 21, 1966, Rice University conveyed a deed of trust for the 21.16 acres to Marvin K. Collie, an attorney with the firm of Vinson, Elkins, Searls and Connally. For his part, Collie executed a promissory note for \$1,350,000. In this original transaction, Collie was designated as a Trustee, though it was not indicated whom he was representing. The deed was recorded two days later, on June 23.

On the same day as this transaction, June 21, 1966, Collie conveyed the property to Wm. P. Hobby Jr., Jessica Hobby Catto, her husband Henry Catto Jr., and John C. Stetson. Bill Hobby and Jessica Catto are the children of Oveta Culp Hobby. Jessica is a Post director, Bill is president and executive editor, and Stetson is executive vice-president and president of the newspaper division.

On Dec. 12, 1967, Collie's promissory note apparently having been paid in full, a final release on the property was signed by Rice Trustee Chairman Malcolm Lovett and entered into public record. This document, entered almost 18 months after the original transaction, was the first public notice that Collie had been acting in the interests of the Hobbys. The transfer of the land from Collie's name to the four individuals above was not publically recorded until March 15, 1968, at which time they sold 14.27 acres and leased the remaining 6.89 acres to The Houston Post Company.

Several questions remain then. Why was it concealed from the public for 18 months that the purchaser of Rice's 21 acres was the Hobby family? What influence was exerted on the Board to sell the land at that time, and how was the purchase price arrived at? If this one instance exists of the Board wheeling and dealing among itself, how many other similar cases are there?

It's not at all clear that the University was "taken" on this deal. An expert in Houston real estate values told Space City! that offhand he would judge the purchase price to be a fair amount for that land. More questionable, however, is the ethicality of such transactions, and whether the best interests of Rice University are ultimately served by in-dealing among the Trustees.

HOUSTON AUTO BAKE

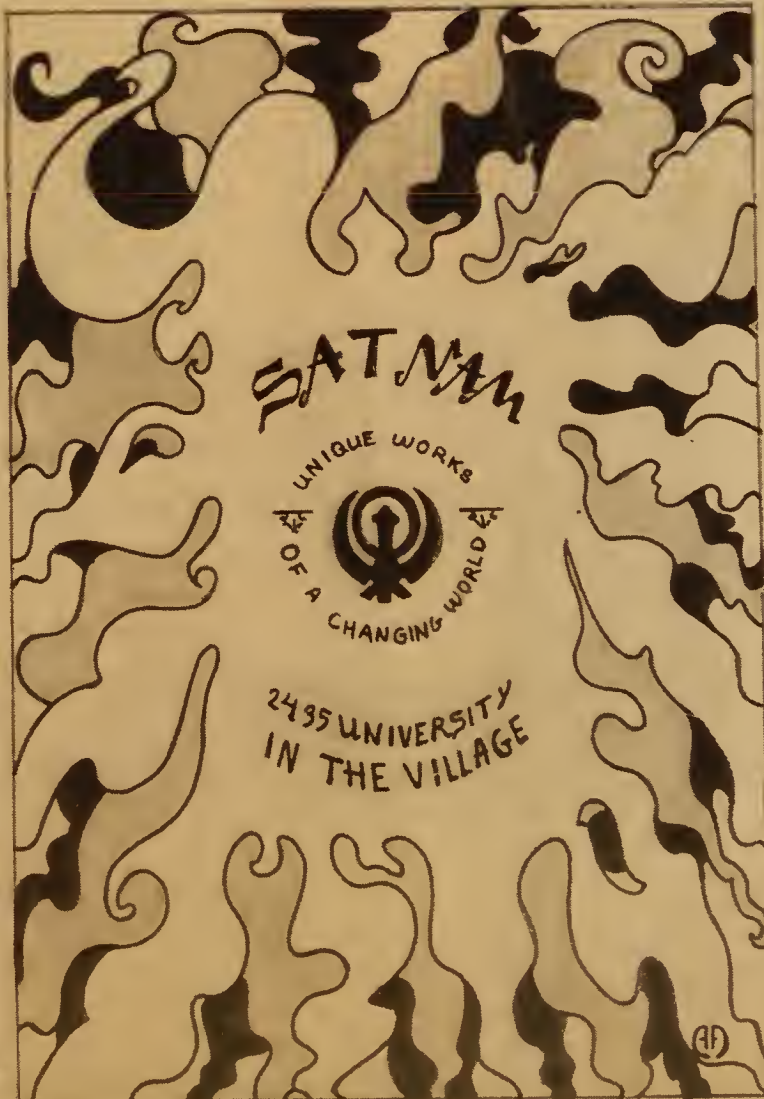
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Top 33: Rice's Ruling Elite

Alumni Governors:

<p>E. D. BUTCHER</p> <p>Pres & dir, American Commercial Lines, Inc</p> <p>Vp & dir, Texas Gas Transmission Corp (owns American Commercial Lines)</p>	<p>E. JOE SHIMEK</p> <p>Partner, Geophysical Assoc</p> <p>Pres, Geophysical Assoc of Canada</p> <p>Sec treas, Liberty Exploration Co</p> <p>Former dir, River Oaks State Bank</p>	<p>SAM S. EMISON</p> <p>Sr vp & dir, Stauffer Chem</p> <p>Dir, Desplanes Chemical</p> <p>Dir, American Rubber & Chemical</p> <p>Dir, San Francisco Chem</p> <p>Dir, Phosphate Chemicals</p> <p>Dir, Philadelphia Quartz Co of Calif</p> <p>Dir, Cornwall Chemicals Limited</p>	<p>W. MAURICE EWING</p> <p>Dir, Lamont Geophysical Observatory, Columbia Univ</p> <p>(Famous oceanographer)</p>	<p>J. HUGH LIEDTKE</p> <p>Chmn, Pennzoil United</p> <p>Dir, Capital National Bank of Houston</p> <p>Chmn, United Gas Corp (sub of Pennzoil)</p> <p>Dir, Elk Refining Co, Charleston, W Va</p> <p>Dir, National Transit Co, Oil City, Pa</p> <p>Dir, First National Bank of Midland</p>	<p>JACK C. PO</p> <p>Retired vp, l</p> <p>ries, Inc (Corp)</p> <p>Dir, Fannin</p>
<p>JOHN W. COX</p> <p>Chicago financier</p> <p>Dir, General Packaging Corp</p> <p>Dir, Automatic Canteen Corp</p>					
<p>CHARLES W. DUNCAN, JR</p> <p>Chmn, Duncan Foods Co</p> <p>Dir, Coca-Cola Co</p> <p>Dir, Great Southern Life Ins Co</p> <p>Dir, Bank of the Southwest</p> <p>Anne & CW Duncan Jr Foundation</p>					
<p>ROBERT R. HERRING</p> <p>Pres, Houston Natural Gas Corp</p> <p>Dir, Southern National Bank</p> <p>Pres, Houston Chamber of Commerce, 1970</p>					
<p>WILLIAM H. LANE</p> <p>Pres, Riviana Foods, Inc</p> <p>Dir, Bulgar Assoc, Inc</p> <p>Dir, Food Engineering International, Inc</p> <p>Dir, River Oaks Bank & Trust</p> <p>Advisory Dir, Texas National Bank of Commerce</p>					
<p>HAYLETT O' NEILL, JR</p> <p>Purchasing agent, Humble Oil & Refining Co</p>					
<p>HARRY K. SMITH</p> <p>Chmn, Big Three Industrial Gas & Equipment Co</p> <p>Dir, Texas National Bank of Commerce</p>					
<p>BENJAMIN N. WOODSON</p> <p>Pres, American General Ins</p> <p>Dir, Houston Lighting & Power Co</p> <p>Advisory Dir, Texas National Bank of Commerce</p> <p>Vp & dir, Houston Chamber of Commerce, 1970</p>					
<p>FRANCIS T. FENDLEY</p> <p>Retired purchasing agent, Humble Oil & Refining</p>	<p>JAMES W. HARGROVE</p> <p>Sr vp & dir, Texas Eastern Transmission Corp</p> <p>Dir, Southern National Bank</p>	<p>HOWARD B. KECK</p> <p>Pres, The Superior Oil Co</p> <p>Dir, First City National Bank of Houston</p>	<p>WENDEL D. LEY</p> <p>Manager of extensive timberlands & investments</p> <p>Pres, Wood Forest Foundation</p> <p>Dir, Houston Lighting & Power Co</p> <p>Dir, Industrial State Bank</p> <p>Former dir, University Savings & Loan Assn</p>	<p>J. W. MC LEAN</p> <p>Pres, Liberty National Bank & Trust Co, Okla City</p> <p>Former pres, Texas National Bank of Commerce</p> <p>Former sr vp & dir of marketing, Bank of America</p> <p>Former dir, Houston branch of Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas</p>	<p>JOHN W. ME</p> <p>Owner, Cardw</p> <p>Wichita, K</p> <p>Owner, U S O</p> <p>Owner, Boon</p> <p>Owner Gran I</p> <p>Lima, Peru</p> <p>Owner, Warw</p> <p>Owner, Keyst</p> <p>Owner, ranch</p> <p>berlands</p> <p>Dir, Texas Na</p> <p>Commerce</p> <p>Dir, Freeport</p>

Term Members:

1 FINANCE

The Rice University Board of Governors apparently conceives of itself as a banking investment house ... Its 33 members hold or have held no fewer than 29 bank directorships, through which they wield ultimate control over money and credit ... Houston's largest banks in order of assets are: First City National, Texas National Bank of Commerce (TNBC), and Bank of the Southwest ... George Brown is the second largest stockholder in First City (Keck and Duncan are among the top 20 stockholders) ... The J.A. Elkins interests, wealthiest bankers in Houston, control First City -- Elkins is a Rice Associate.

Controlling interest in TNBC is held by Rice trustee Gus Wortham, and four other moguls from the Top 33 hold TNBC directorships ... Duncan and Bullard are directors of Bank of the Southwest (Bullard is also president of the Welch Foundation, third largest stockholder in Bank of the SW) ... McLean is a former vice-pres of Bank of America, largest in the world, with assets of over \$24 billion.

Of the five insurance executives from Rice's Top 33, Oveta Hobby prevails as her Mutual Life Ins of N.Y. ranks as the 11th largest insurance firm in the country ... Duncan and Symonds are directors of relatively small insurance companies ... Woodson and Wortham's American General Insurance (Brown-affiliated) is Houston's largest and is a mainstay in the Houston power structure ... Rice University faculty and employees are forced to buy insurance policies from American General.

2 NATIONAL administrators country &

17 Rice rulers have primary ties to major corporations, where the big money is made. Top 33 executives have important directorships in many of which have important firms need the skilled managers as Rice, as well as the research and development graduates.

TENNECO and BROWN & ROOT are the two major corporations on which Rice rulers administer the U.S. Empire abroad ... Three of the top 33 are based in Houston: TENNECO OIL, the second largest (TENNECO extracts oil from Saudi Arabia and parts of SE Asia) ... Liedtke is the utility firm in the country ... Sumner is the owner of Humble, is the second largest ... the BROWN & ROOT front is George Brown, the three Rice trustees of TEXAS EASTERN TRANSMISSION are controlled by Brown interests ... The Texas Eastern is a major corporation of downtown real estate for \$1.5 billion ... chairman of Texas Eastern) ... E. J. McLean is a construction company in the world's largest Spacecraft Center complex on the Houston Ship Channel ... Humble Oil's interest in Rice) ... the 44th largest industrial firm in Mexico and Spain and subsidiaries.

Governor Advisors:

Trustees:



HERBERT ALLEN

Vice Chairman

Pres, Cameron Iron Works
Dir, Texas National Bank of
Commerce
Dir, Tenneco, Inc



H. MALCOLM LOVETT

Chairman

Atty, Baker, Botts, Shep-
herd & Coates (attys
for Tenneco & Rice U)
Dir, Tenneco, Inc
Dir, Southwestern Drug
Corp
Dir, Browning-Ferris Mach-
ine Co
Trustee, Tennessee Gas Foun-
dation (Tenneco, Inc)



OVETA CULP HOBBY

Chmn, Houston Post Co
(owns KPRC)

Dir, KPRC-AM-TV
Dir, Bank of Texas
Dir, General Foods Corp
Dir, Mutual Life Ins Co of
NY
Hobby Foundation



H. GARDINER SYMONDS

Chmn, Tenneco Inc and
its 16 subsidiaries
Dir, Houston Nat'l Bank
Dir, Stanford Univ
Dir, Texas A&M
Dir, Southern Pacific Co
Dir, Gen Telephone &
Electric Corp
Dir, J.I. Case Co
Dir, Phila Life Ins Co
Dir, Petro-Tex Chem
Symonds Foundation



JAMES U. TEAGUE

Pres & principal owner,
Columbia Drilling co

LLARD

Mandrel Indust-
sub of Ampex

Bank

CORPS.
ing the home
the empire

to multi-million dollar oil-gas cor-
is made in Texas, and 24 of the
nt links with large nation-wide cor-
international interests ... These
produced by elite universities such
and development skills of Rice's

OT are the most important fronts
both the home country and the
the Top 33 are directors of Hous-
39th largest U.S. corporation
outh America, Australia, Nigeria
's PENNZOIL is the 21st largest
man's STANDARD OIL (N.J.),
largest corporation in the world
cludes, in addition to chairman
trustees who are directors of
SION, a gas pipeline company con-
EXAS EASTERN recently flexed
ate arena by buying a 46-acre block
5 billion (George Brown is also
BROWN & ROOT, second largest
world, built most of the Manned
and donated to NASA by Humble
NASA in this issue for more on
Oveta Hobby's GENERAL FOODS,
in the U.S., has coffee plantations
aries in five overseas countries.

3 THE DEFENSE-
RESEARCH NEXUS

The Top 33 include five representatives of the military-industrial complex ... Allen, Symonds and Lovett are all directors of Houston's TENNECO, which received \$237 million in Defense Dept contracts in 1969 (ranking them 30th of the top 50 war profiteers) ... Symonds' GENERAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRONICS ranked 46th on this list ... Symonds is also a director of the Stanford Research Institute, the non-profit subsidiary of Stanford University which earns an estimated \$40 million yearly from DoD for its counter-insurgency research on Southeast Asia (ie, the "strategic hamlet program") ... Suman's STANDARD OIL (N.J.) received \$291 million, a ranking of 24th last year ... George Brown's BROWN & ROOT, as part of the construction combine known as RMK-BRJ, made profits into the billions of dollars from Vietnam construction contracts with the DoD over the last six years (due to Brown's relationship with LBJ) ... RMK ranked as the 28th largest war contractor in '69 ... Brown's IT&T ranked 29th ... Brown is also president of the Brown Foundation, which was exposed in 1967 along with Oveta Hobby's Hobby Foundation as CIA conduits. Ewing's Lamont Observatory receives about \$4.5 million annually, a major part of its budget, from ARPA defense contracts for clas- sified studies of the detection of underground nuclear explosions ... Rice officials also provide an academic cover for Rice's Center for Research in Social Change and Economic Development (CRSCED), under the DoD's ARPA program.



GEORGE R. BROWN

Chmn, Brown & Root, Inc
(sub Halliburton)
Dir, Halliburton Co
Chmn, Texas Eastern
Transmission Corp
Dir, International Telephone
& Telegraph Corp
Dir, Armco Steel Corp
Dir, Southland Paper
Mills, Inc
Dir, Trans World Airways
Dir, Louisiana Land &
Exploration Co
Dir, First City National
Bank of Houston
Pres, Brown Foundation

DANIEL R. BULLARD

Dir, General Crude Oil Co
Dir, Bank of the Southwest
Pres, Robt A Welch
Foundation

JOHN S. IVY

Dir, Texas Eastern Trans-
mission Corp
Dir, Houston Lighting &
Power Co
Advisory Dir, First City
National Bank of
Houston (oil consultant)

GUS WORTHAM

Chmn, American General
Ins Co
Dir, Texas National Bank of
Commerce
Partner, Evans & Wortham
Cattle Co, Nine Bar
Ranch
Owner, Crescent Plantation,
Little Eva Plantation
(Louisiana)
Dir, Texas Childrens
Hospital
Wortham Foundation

WILLIAM A. KIRKLAND

Retired chmn, First City
National Bank
Dir, Texas Medical Center
Former dir, Peden Iron &
Steel Co
Former dir, Houston
Packing Co
Former dir, Port City
State Bank
Former city councilman
Former HISD school board
member
Former chmn, Harris County
Park Commission
Trustee, Ripley Foundation
Trustee, Houston Foundation
Trustee, Princeton Univ
Regent, Univ of the South,
Sewanee, Tenn

COM

well Mfg Co,
ansas
il of Louisiana
on Plastic Co, NJ
Hotel Bolivar,
ick Hotel
one Drug Co
lands & tim-
tional Bank of
Sulphur Co

JOHN R. SUMAN

Oil consultant
Retired vp & dir, Standard
Oil Co of NJ
Former vp & dir, Humble
Oil & Refining Co
Former dir, Schlumberger
Well Surveying Corp
Former vp & dir, U S Cham-
ber of Commerce

MILTON R. UNDERWOOD

Pres, Underwood, Newhaus
Pres, Underwood Mineral
Pres, Underwood Realty Co
Vp & dir, Western Gas Ser-
vice Co, El Paso
Dir, Benjamin Franklin
Savings & Loan Assn
Dir, American Liberty Steam-
ship Co
Trustee, St Lukes Episcopal
Hospital
Trustee, Fondren Foundation
Trustee, Vanderbilt Univ

JAMES O. WINSTON, JR.

Chmn, Rowles, Winston &
Co
Dir, Freeport Sulphur Co
Trustee, William Stamps
Farish Fund

JOHN D. SIMPSON, JR

Pres, Superior Dairies, Aus-
tin

Kingdom of Rice :

Tear Down the Walls!

by David Williams

Rice University operates under the delusion that it is an isolated and autonomous kingdom. Like all good fairy tale kingdoms, Rice is surrounded by a wall to keep out invaders, and gates that can be closed in case of an attack. In case of siege Rice has its own internal power-generating station, its own telephone system and a post office with a campus mail system. It has its own police force and court system, and the University Charter serves as a constitution.

In keeping with this myth, the rulers of the Kingdom of Rice, the Board of Trustees, announced that on Sunday, April 12, the campus would be "closed." An invasion, led by the notorious revolutionary Abbie Hoffman, was imminent. This edict was laughed at throughout the land by the students, and any semblance of effectiveness was shattered Sunday night when 300 invaders came across the hedges to join the rebellious students in the Abbie Hoffman Free Speech Center.

The Rice students inside the building were caught by surprise. They had talked about things that were going on in Houston, but for a Rice group to actually work with and along-side such groups as MAYO and U of H SDS was unprecedented.

The rulers of Rice had called upon their allies, the Houston pigs, who sent carloads of reinforcements for the Rice police force. In addition, there were a lot of Rice jocks and some Louisiana people present. The Rice students decided that it wasn't a good time for a violent confrontation, so we regretfully left our building.

But a transformation had taken place in the Rice community. We can no longer ignore the larger issues that are confronting the Houston community and this nation. The alternatives facing Rice at the moment are 1) active involvement in Houston and the national political scene, or 2) continue as before, implying isolation and a reactionary position in political issues.

For the past two years there has been general discussion of the racist and imperialistic stance of Rice as exemplified by the University's ties to NASA, George Brown (builder of Cam Ranh Bay), ROTC and NROTC, Rice's token admission of Blacks and Chicanos and women and the mechanical training of Rice engineers and professionals to fill the existing power structure.

Last year's controversy over the Board of Trustees' selection of Dr. Masterson to be president limited the scope of the Rice movement. The issue was discussed as a purely internal affair. The students and faculty protested the appointment of Masterson

as an unprecedented action by the Board of Trustees. Discussion centered on the existing university structure and the academic qualifications of Masterson, without any mention that this was just another case of the Board's exploitation of people, whether students, faculty, construction workers, Vietnamese, Mexicans or Blacks. People realized that, for the Board, students were niggers, but failed to achieve ideological unity with the other oppressed groups.

The readmission of Charlie Freeman (who was active in the black struggle at TSU) was also regarded as an internal matter. Again, due process was the issue. The "normal channels" had been blocked by intervention of an anonymous person higher up in the administration who nullified the decision of the Committee on Examinations and Standings to readmit Charlie. It wasn't realized that the nature of the intervention was an attempt to keep a dangerous, politicized black out of the smoothly running Rice machine which feeds directly into the corporate machinery of Houston and the United States.

There was an education campaign on campus throughout last year focusing on ROTC, corporate recruiting, military contracts and the Board's involvement in political and military deals. None of this background was utilized in either the Masterson or Freeman cases. In November of this year students obstructed CIA recruitment activities and two students were put on disciplinary probation. There was no disciplinary action by the administration as long as students kept to on-campus issues (last year), but when students tried to break out of the Rice prison and relate to a national issue, the administration reacted in the traditional Rice isolationist manner.

This spring there was an attempt to burn the NROTC building that resulted in minor damage. A week later, when the Dean of Students refused to allow Abbie Hoffman to speak on campus, his office was gutted by fire. The students kept pushing and the administration backed down. Acting President Vandiver announced that Hoffman could speak on campus and, fearing the reaction of the Board of Trustees, he resigned.

The Board overruled both parts of Vandiver's decision, refused to accept his resignation and announced that the campus would be "closed" on Sunday, April 12, because of threats to the security of the University. The Board claims that these threats came from people outside Rice who threatened to blow up the brick and mortar buildings that the Trustees value so highly. In reality, the Board was trying desper-

ately to hang on to the Rice isolationist myth.

The "closing" of the campus was a farce. Some 300 screaming Houston radicals, the Houston pigs and the Louisiana KKK, demonstrated to the Rice Kingdom that their world is no longer invulnerable. A three-foot hedge is not enough to separate Rice from Houston and the nation. Rice students are demanding that the University's connections with the outside world be openly admitted by the Rice power structure, and that they be strengthened. The following demands have been presented:

1. By 1971-'72, 10% admission of third world people. By 1972-'73 this must be raised to 14% with emphasis on Chicano admissions since Chicanos comprise a large minority in the Southwest. Admissions must be reinforced by summer sessions and extensive tutoring for those who need it.
2. A redistribution of power within the University. Students must be adequately represented, with votes, on all policy-making bodies in the University. "Policy" includes budget negotiations and long-range planning.
3. A Bill of Rights for Rice students.
4. University resources must be shared with the community. Free breakfasts, medical clinics, summer programs for the economically disadvantaged must be instituted.
5. Military research and ROTC must be abolished. Further-more, recruitment by government and corporations must be abolished.
6. All financial records, including the personal finances of Board of Trustees members, must be made public.



After Abbie Hoffman's speech, 300 people came to Allen Center to offer support for those inside.
Photo by Bill Lukes.

7. Within two years, 51% of admissions must be women.

8. All policy-making meetings and decisions must be open.

9. Wide-scale curriculum reforms must be made. A lowering of the total course requirement, abolition of distribution requirements combined with a much-improved counseling service are among these reforms.

10. Rice employees must be paid decent wages.

There is a need for Rice to work together with the other groups in the Houston movement. Rice's admission policy should be pressured not only from within, but by the Chicanos, Blacks and women in the Houston community.

The janitorial and maintenance forces at Rice are predominately Mexican-American and Black. Many don't even speak English. They are all referred to as "gnomes" by everybody at Rice. Many of the employees are paid below the national minimum wage. The Rice NROTC program recruits not only from Rice, but also from U of H and TSU.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, one of the Trustees, owns the Houston Post. Rice has a Black Studies Program in conjunction with other Houston schools, but only graduate students from TSU, U of H and St. Thomas can take the Rice courses in the program. Rice undergraduates can, however, take courses at the other schools, but get no credit for them, presumably because courses at other schools are inferior.

In sum, Rice issues are inextricably bound to the issues that face Houston and the U.S. The time to act together is NOW.

Rice Trustee Scab Grape Baron

Gardiner Symonds, Tenneco mogul and Rice trustee, is a scab grape baron too.

Tenneco recently agreed "in principle" to acquire Heggblade-Marguleas Co., a San Francisco based agribusiness firm. In 1968, Tenneco bought out the million-acre Kern County Land Company. According to the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, Tenneco is now one of the largest packers and shippers of grapes in the nation.

UFWOC has been on strike against the Kern County Land Co. and has been boycotting their grapes since 1968. They have also been striking Heggblade-Marguleas the last three years.

According to Philip Vera Cruz, UFWOC vice president, "With this new merger, this company has tremendous economic power, all the financial strength of one of the richest oil companies in the world. It is truly amazing that they still refuse to pay their workers a decent wage."

In the summer of 1969, according to El Malerado, II & Menged briefly in negotiations with UFWOC, but broke off the talks after refusing to sign a pesticide regulation clause. Tenneco is a large producer of pesticides.

Whiz Kid...



Cont. from 9

It is natural for the survivors (and even some of the non-survivors) of the competition to assume that those who graduate from Rice are more intelligent or more highly skilled than those who do not. It would be more accurate to say simply that those who graduate are better at being Rice students than those who do not. To make a connection between the ability to be a Rice student and the possession of intelligence or useful skills involves a leap of faith which I, for one, am not prepared to make.

Most Rice students *do* make the leap of faith, *do* see themselves as an elite group able to make a unique contribution to society. They feel that their success in the competition at Rice implies a fitness for life in the outside world. They are aided in this view by the fact that many graduates seem very well suited to life on the outside. They go into high technical positions, become powerful in business, fill up the academic, legal, medical and architectural professions.

And because most Rice students see that they are bound for elite jobs in the outside world, they are impervious to suggestions that there is something basically wrong with the outside world. The existence of the elite jobs is so tightly bound to the existence of the Rice students who fill them that to imply that there is something wrong with one is to imply that there is something wrong with the other. And that is something the whiz kids find most distasteful; to them, criticism of the elite jobs is equivalent to anti-intellectualism.

reason uber alles

Rice students may be described as rational, if by rational we mean that they possess the ability to rationalize any position which is comforting to them. It is my opinion that this ability is a direct result of the mind-busting competition at Rice. On the one hand, students hate Rice for being so damnable hard; REI (Rice Eats It) has been an undergraduate slogan for years.

On the other hand, the survivors of the competition find it flattering to believe that the contest is somehow essential to the production of truly "educated" men and women. Rice students reject the gut reaction (REI) and accept the "logic" of Darwinian education (graduation of the fittest). It is through this rationalization that they are able to justify their miserable lives as Rice students.

Whether or not this rationalization is the *primary* rationalization for Rice students, there is abundant evidence

that they can find reasonable justification for many other comforting myths. They are not alone in possessing this ability; a lot of Silent Majority members, for example, have convinced themselves that Nixon is seeking "peace with honor" in Vietnam. But Rice students are especially articulate in their rationalizations, as befits a group with such astounding College Board scores, and have raised their opinions to the status of objective fact.

At times, the Rice mania for rationality is almost bizarre. Consider The Masterson Affair of last spring, when the Board of Trustees appointed a president without consulting the students and profs on the Presidential Selection Committee. Virtually everyone on campus turned out (wearing coats and ties and pretty dresses to distinguish themselves from those irrational protestors who appear on the cover of *Time*) to protest the "lack of communication" and "lack of faith" between Board members and the "Rice community."

The majority opinion was that the Board had merely blundered by slighting the Presidential Selection Committee. When Rice SDS and others suggested that the Board members knew that they had not consulted the Committee, that this was proof that the Board really didn't give a shit about the "Rice community," and that setting up the Committee in the first place was a complete sham, we (SDS) were ignored or reviled.

The rational majority assumed that the Board members were merely ignorant, and their actions showed simply a lack of good judgment. The ultimate absurdity of The Masterson Affair was its slogan: "It Can't Happen Here." "It" had already happened at Rice; the students simply refused to admit "It."

The Charlie Freeman Affair which followed The Masterson Affair provides another example of Rice students' rationality. In this Affair, there was clear evidence that the administration had used unusual means to reject the readmission to Rice of Charlie Freeman, a SNCC organizer, on grounds which were never used to reject white applicants.

When students and faculty exposed transparent attempts to stall Charlie's application, acting president Frank Vandiver (resident Old South buff) was forced to personally veto the application. Those students who tried to justify Vandiver's action used every conceivable intellectual excuse for racism.

Most of those who disagreed with Vandiver preferred to use "reason" in making their position known, presumably on the assumption that Vandiver was not as well-informed as the students. At any rate, with finals ap-

proaching, most students ignored The Charlie Freeman Affair, refusing to let the issue of black admissions interfere with the educational process.

So now we have The Hoffman Affair, where rationalizations abound. A few students justified Dean Wierum's initial stalling tactics on the grounds that Hoffman had nothing to say that was worth hearing. The SCB justified withdrawing their invitation to Hoffman on the basis of a few vague telephone threats and some complex rumors of faculty resignations.

The Student Senate justified withdrawing *their* invitation on the grounds that Abbie would be busted if he tried to come on campus (thereby destroying his only possible defense if he did come on campus and were busted.)

Again, the Board of Trustees' naked power play was seen as the product of ignorance, a deplorable "lack of communication" leading to an act of poor judgment. Rice students were at a loss for some rational action to take. They wound up as unwilling allies of the Board: the order to close the campus was enforced by a Student Security Force.

This is the most bizarre aspect of the Hoffman Affair: that while virtually all the students, for one reason or another, opposed the Board's actions, only 100 of them participated in the "seizure" of Allen Center, while others (equally opposed to the Board) helped the Board close down the campus. The rest of the students simply sat around feeling rational . . . and powerless.

the rice community

So much for the Affairs. It is time now to consider the "Rice comm-

unity," and the myth that Rice is an institution dedicated to carrying out the educational process in a vacuum. The myths of a "Rice community" and of the "ivory tower" pervade the reasoning of Rice students.

The explosion of the myths by the Board leads to the Affairs, but clinging to the myths in the aftermath of the explosion prevents any permanent resolution of the Affairs. And, as usual, the Rice students' penchant for rationalization is at the root of the problem.

I would not wish to argue that a community of scholars, free of outside influence and unsullied by considerations of social utility, *should* not exist. But I submit that such a community does not now exist at Rice, has never existed at Rice and has seldom existed anywhere at any time. The "ivory tower" was destroyed (as a real institution, if not as an ideal) when the Athenian City Council wasted Socrates.

We do not have a community of scholars at Rice. We have, rather, a group of "highly select" students fighting it out, under the tutelage of a highly select faculty, to be tops in their highly select courses. The whole circus is financed by Big Business and Big Government (see accompanying article). And, as becomes crystal clear during the Affairs, it is the good ol' Amerikan businessmen on the Board of Trustees who call the shots.

Even in normal times, it is the Board's puppet government, the administration, which sets up the course, hires the faculty, defines the standards and selects the students. The "Rice community", if it exists, is not a community of scholars but a creation of the Board.

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Whiz Kid ...

Cont. from 15

Yet it is only by posing as a community of scholars that the folks at Rice can legitimize their existence. If the Brown & Root which invested \$2 billion in Vietnam is the same Brown & Root which built Rice Stadium at cost (which it is), then there must be some magic principle at Rice, something higher than Brown & Root, which is transforming all that bloody money into Truth & Beauty.

This magic principle is called "education" and it is by clinging to "education" as a thing which is good in itself that Rice students can ignore the university's racism, its financial deals, the ROTC program, the Defense Department contracts, the Placement Office flesh markets, the homogeneity of the student body, the student suicides, the firing of professors, etc., etc., etc. Unless a Rice education is, in and of itself, a Good Thing, then Rice is little more than a prep school and think tank for the ruling class.

And that, friends, is just exactly what Rice is.

There is little real "education" in the process at Rice. The most successful students are driven by a naked lust for high grades; the profs, by and large, are driven by a lust for grants and

professional status. Any truly "intellectual" activity is strictly non-essential to the functioning of Rice as a institution. And this "educational process," so valuable in principle, is consistently seen as the right of a privileged few: only about 300 people graduate from Rice in a given year.

toward a real community

There are plenty of liberals and idealists who deplore this state of

affairs, who would like to transform Rice into a real educational institution, to create an ivory tower free of manipulation by the Board of Trustees. What they fail to consider is the extent to which the Board protects Rice from most of the people in the "outside" community, and the extent to which this isolation is comforting to the bulk of the students and faculty members.

Currently, Rice is financed by government, the military and big business; it is answerable only to them, and exists under their protection. Destroy-

ing the Board's power means losing the money and protection which the Board provides. When and if that happens, others will have to foot the bills at Rice, and Rice will have to serve their needs.

There is no way to view Rice in isolation from the rest of the community. It is part of the Amerikan machine, maintained by the machine's profits, and providing the technology and high-level personnel which keep the machine running. If as Rice students we are disgusted with the mindless competition and with the Board's constant muscle-flexing, then we must align ourselves with other people whose interests are essentially the same. The George Brown who fucks over the Rice students is the same George Brown who busts up unions at home and engages in war profiteering abroad. If we really don't like George Brown, we have to quit accepting his money, his protection and his political ethic; most important, we must refuse to become his partner in fucking over the rest of the world.

To believe that the Amerikan machine will continue to pour money into Rice, if the "Rice community" refuses to supply that machine with the technology and the personnel it requires, is to believe that George Brown is Santa Claus.

To build a university free of the influence of the government, the military and business will require much more radical changes than the liberals are willing to admit: we will have to find a whole new rationale for Rice's very existence, and for our own.



Rice students during brief occupation of Allen Center. Photo by Bill Lukes.

George Brown & LBJ

How Houston Became Space City



Today, Rice University is a leading center for the study of space science. The manner in which it gained that position ought to be a fit subject for the study of political science.

For that story, however, a little background is necessary. The cast for this production starred George R. Brown, Chairman of the Board of Brown and Root, Rice Trustee Emeritus and during the time of these events Chairman of the Rice Board of Trustees; and Lyndon Baines Johnson, a former Texas politician. (You've heard of him?)

Supporting actors were the late Rep. Albert Thomas and Rep. Bob Casey, both of Houston.

Casey and Thomas had represented Brown and Root in Congress for years, and Brown, with the full force of his organization, had helped to keep them there. The connections between Brown and Johnson span the careers of each man and are well documented. (For two excellent accounts, read Ramparts magazine's story "Building Lyndon Johnson," and Robert Sherrill's book *The Accidental President*.) More than probably anyone else, George Brown, and his brother Herman, financed Johnson's political adventures, and, in turn, Johnson made the Browns rich.

In 1961, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) was shopping around for a site for its Manned Spacecraft Center. The logical location was near the launching pad at Cape Canaveral (now Kennedy), Florida. But it somehow wound up 22 miles outside of Houston. Enter our heroes.

Vice-President Johnson was chairman of the National Aeronautics and Space Council; Bob Casey was a member of the House Science and Astronautics Committee; and Thomas was chairman of the Independent Offices Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, in which position he had virtual life or death power over funding for Civil Defense, the Veterans Administration and NASA, among other agencies. Thomas had been a classmate of Brown's at Rice (where else?), and their friendship was such that George had used \$500,000 of Brown Foundation money to found the Albert Thomas Chair of Political Science at Rice (which, as might be expected, came to no good; see related article on defense research at Rice in this issue).

Now, before proceeding to the exciting climax of this production, we should introduce our sub-plot, which will lend added depth and meaning to the story, and besides make it more confusing just like real life. The following is from *The Accidental President*:

"Humble Oil Company, Texas' largest oil company and now a subsidiary of Jersey Standard, has always looked upon Rice as 'its' school: the late Harry Weiss, who ran Humble, was on the Rice Board of Trustees; Walter Fondren, Sr., a founder of Humble, donated the money for the Fondren Library at Rice; Weiss donated the money for establishing Rice's department of geology; a large proportion of each Rice graduating class used to go on the Humble payroll (this is not so true any longer). Johnson's high regard for the oil industry of Texas, and especially for the big companies such as Humble, is of course a matter of heavy record in the Senate."

So NASA came to Houston, to the pride (and profit) of all concerned. Humble donated to NASA (through Rice) the 1,000 acres on which the MSC was eventually built. As a result, Humble's surrounding land values soared (Humble reportedly owned a minimum of 50,000 acres in the vicinity.), and a real estate subsidiary raked in plenty building an industrial park at nearby Bayport. LBJ buddy Jack Valenti, a former Humble employee, did all right by the deal, too, when his advertising firm won the contract for the Clear Lake City housing development.

And Rice. Rice became the first university in the country with a space science department giving space science degrees; it was the first university in the country to be given contracting powers by NASA, just like any other business; and it received several million dollars for satellite manufacturing.

All of this sudden progress made George Brown a very proud man. It also made him richer. Brown and Root was a prime contractor in building the \$250 million MSC. With the Northrop Corporation, it won a continuing scientific maintenance contract with an estimated worth of over \$10 million a year. Another maintenance contract was awarded to Darius Field, a Brown and Root subsidiary.

The company also performed the bulk of the heavy highway and industrial construction in space center suburbs, built a \$1 million "spaceland airport," began a \$100 million project to develop Nassau Bay and was the principal contractor in Humble's \$900 million Bayport project. Today Brown and Root, now a subsidiary of Halliburton, is the second largest construction company in the world.

An interesting side-effect of Houston's new astro-image was the Rice Trustee's 1963 decision to challenge the provision in William Marsh Rice's will that a "Whites Only" sign be hung on the door of the Office of Admissions. Lawyers for the Trustees argued that the primary intent of the will was to establish a university of the "first class," rather than to restrict enrollment racially. The court, by ruling in favor of the Board, gave the Trustees considerable leeway in determining exactly what "first class" entails.

One Rice student has written, however, that "the integration suit was not brought by the Board as a matter of liberality or principle. Rather, the Board's purpose in integrating was to obtain large federal grants, especially money to establish the first space science department in the country."

In practice, Rice remains a racist institution. William Marsh Rice had set up a quota system of admission so that one-third of an entering class must be from Houston, one-third from the rest of Texas and one-third from out of state. Yet, although Houston's population is about 23 percent black, blacks make up no more than 1 percent of the Rice student body. Likewise, although almost 16 percent of Texas' population is Chicano, no more than five or six students at Rice are Chicanos. Naturally, the non-unionized service workers at Rice are mostly black and Chicano people.

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Clearwater's Fogerty



Lays It All Out ←←←←← Lending Creedence to Revolution

Creedence lead singer John Fogerty

BERKELEY, CAL. (LNS) — The following interview with John Fogerty, lead singer and guitarist for Creedence Clearwater Revival, was conducted last month at Creedence's rehearsal studio on the shores of San Francisco Bay. It was meant to deal with subjects not covered in depth in the excellent Rolling Stone interview with Fogerty that appeared a couple of months back.

LNS: *In the Rolling Stone interview that you did, you said that you weren't sure that people were listening to your words. Like some people were saying that they liked to dance to it, that kind of stuff — which is good — but that you thought you were saying something more than that — with songs like Proud Mary . . .*

JOHN: Actually, I was quoting other people, quoting a lot of reviews I've read about us. It's sort of a tongue-in-cheek statement because, well really straight reviewers, I don't really know what their view is but obviously they're not listening, so I guess they take it for granted that nobody else is. And it started bugging me after a while that they kept saying the same old thing — dance music, good time, ad nauseum . . . there was nothing there but beat, etc.

LNS: *That's reviewers. That's not the people who listen to it.*

JOHN: Yeah, I don't know how deep it goes with the average listener. I mean I wouldn't presume to know, cause a lot of times I've liked records just for the beat, you know, and didn't really listen to the words. But I would imagine with one artist for a period of time — I would hope people are listening anyway — I don't really know for sure.

LNS: *Well, you don't want to get into a thing of just looking at the words, not as the total thing you want to do. You're saying something in the music itself. Like, I get a certain kind of feeling of turmoil and unrest, something that relates very much to the type of thing that's going on now — the Conspiracy trial, the repression of the Panthers, the war and just the whole sense of frustration you get about all that stuff. And I think that, more than a lot of rock groups, your music really does speak to that.*

JOHN: Well I'm not a Tin Pan Alley writer. I don't write on commission — you know, come up with three tunes for a musical or something. So I guess it's just that I write about whatever I know about — which I don't presume to be a lot. I'm trying to talk about at least what I'm personally frustrated about or what I see from the middle — cause I usually consider, well, I usually try and say I'm in the middle. But I think I'm not, actually.

This country is 70% right wing anyway. Most people aren't in the middle. I think that most people are very conservative. But it's how you make a definition. If the majority is in a certain place then that must be the middle. That's not the way I think. I think we have a preponderance of right-wing thinking in this country. We call it the middle, but it's really the right. All I'm trying to say is that when the bulk of something is thinking a certain way, like the bulk of this society is thinking in a certain way, and it's wrong, then you're forced to go to another extreme. In other words, just raising the question of, let's not have any more draft. That sounds like you're an extremist — you see what I'm getting at?

I'll tell you the truth about that whole subject, as far as I can see. The people who do burn down buildings or cause, you know, more than just apathetic trouble — people that really cause violence — I'm in favor of. I won't do it myself. But I'm sure glad somebody did, cause the people like me who want change, let's say, and really aren't quite reactive enough to go out and burn flags and whatever are, well, I am anyway, I'm glad that it's happening. Just to bring attention to the problem. Because no attention is given, otherwise. I consider myself middle of the road, but I'm not and I know it, because of the way I think of things now. Like I give this country about 10 more years at the rate we're going. I'm a real avid history student, by the way. I would say ten more years, for me. That's how long I'll wait before I go out in the street and start saying Power for the People and literally want to take it away — take it away physically — from Spiro Agnew, and Nixon, and the publishing concerns in this country, or the radio stations . . .

LNS: *Or the record industry . . .*

JOHN: Yeah, and I really mean that. It's like, sure, we could get into this bit of "Oh change takes time" and all that sort of thing, but this is when I find myself suddenly far, far left. Because, I'm willing to be middle of the road right now, and I'm willing to sit and listen to all this crap about how yeah, we're gonna have real integration, real equality. But then, day by day, everything Spiro says nullifies it, right down the line. You can just tell where he's at, he's just stopping it cold every single time.

LNS: *But you have to wait ten years . . .*

JOHN: Yeah, because I've just grown into it. I'm in my early twenties, and I'm willing to give all the people our age a chance to try and reason with these people, the ones that are in control. The power structure.

LNS: *LNS puts out information and graphics to try and tell people what's going on, and I think*

that musicians can play a very similar role. And I think you do, in a lot of ways. And I wonder if that's what you see yourself trying to do?

JOHN: Yeah, but not 100% of the time. In other words, I'm trying to make music, too. I mean I was born with a love of being a musician. And I can almost alienate myself from everything else and just be that, you know.

Anyway, I think the role of a musician — oh let's say not a musician. It's really a writer, you know, or a person that speaks, in between the songs. If his thinking is cohesive, if it's somewhat together, people can follow it. Take out of it whatever there is to hear. But if he's just a jumble of "protest" it's hard for even me, realizing that there are a lot of things to protest, it's hard to get behind a guy like that. That's all he ever says. He's got no idea of what to do, or where he's going, or anything. Just everything's crummy all the time you know. That gets very old to me very quick. I can go the rest of my life without ever hearing another protest song, per se, you know, Eve of Destruction and all that kind of rot. And a lot of times I question the motives for those songs anyway, I think they're more commercial than anything, you know . . . I don't consider myself all that much together yet, on a wide enough scope of things, to be able to be that much of an influence. But there are a few things I see quite clearly, and I want to talk about those, when I talk about things, you know. Like, say, the racial issue, or the bigger issue of just pure inequality. It's you and me in front of the courts and its John Rockefeller in front of the courts, you know. There's just something wrong. Or the way the tax system is set up to where millionaires pay no taxes and people who make four grand a year gotta pay three grand of that to the government.

I'm a fatalist, I really am. I mean I foresee revolution.

LNS: *What does that mean?*

JOHN: The people taking it away. In my lifetime there's going to be chaos in this country. I mean real chaos, the kind that destroys the economic system — just a mess. You see, young people are starting more and more to think that way. We see the things that are wrong, and we don't want to end up dying with those things still wrong. Older people, they've got their cheesecake, they've got their Mustang. That's OK. Cause they had nothing. They were brought up during the depression. We were brought up in the middle-class post-war atmosphere. And we don't think that's where it's at, you know, having a tv and a car and I'll keep quiet. Because there's 25 to 30 million people here in this country who don't have that. OK. I mean maybe this is too poetic, I don't know. But stop me if you want. Those are the people who we look at, even though you and I are really

middle class and we've got it. We look at them and we know that there's just no rationale for Nixon day after day saying how things are gonna be rosy. And yet nothing ever changes.

So we'll keep trying to make them change. And they won't. And older people are content — they'll think that we're crazy, you know. They'll say "well, come on, change takes time." And we'll keep saying, but it shouldn't take that much time. And nothing changes. OK. And somewhere along the line people like us are gonna go out in the streets and say — I mean we'll be as nutty as Eldridge Cleaver or Bobby Seale seems to us right now. I really think so. It's just, how can they insult your intelligence like that, day after day? With nothing changing.

LNS: *So you think that people will have to move . . .*

JOHN: Yeah. And I'm not advocating it. I'm just say that that's the way I see it. I really do. I may be — I'll probably be one of them.

LNS: *We want to ask you specifically about the rift that's developing between performers and the people, with things like Altamont, where big groups seem to have very little concern for what happens to people.*

JOHN: I guess it's what I said right off, that most rock groups see themselves as entertainers. Even more so, I think that most rock groups pretend that they know where it's at. And maybe, if there is a rift, then maybe they don't know where it is. I don't know where it is myself. And as soon as you do make it, some element of success, either it gives you a swell head or you just got this idea well, now I've made it. I'm just like Mr. Jones the bank president or whatever. And maybe you become less concerned. But I don't see it as a change. Like the Rolling Stones were always entertainers, period. You know, you can't expect them to be more than what they said they were right off.

Most musicians are so busy trying to make it that they really have no right to be talking about anything other than music. Most musicians live from 9 at night to 5 in the morning anyway. That's a different world. And they're mostly concerned with you know, catching the local fox, and guzzling booze or smoking dope or whatever, and that's it. They're not doing anything else. They do a lot of rapping even maybe, but it's that pointless rap that goes around in circles and never gets anywhere.

The Beatles, especially John Lennon, have sort of become more responsible, or have assumed more of the responsibility — even though they've always insisted they had none. I think John Lennon is really trying to do something. A lot of times you can, well, I won't, but a lot of people will attack, let's say, his methods. They think that it's foolish or whatever. But the fact that he's doing anything is you know, so much more than what most people are doing. And for a guy of that stature — I mean he's one half of the number one songwriting team in the world. He's one-quarter of the number one group in the world. Far and away number one, I mean, miles ahead of number 2, whoever that is. They're like legends in their own time, the whole works.

LNS: *They're the biggest group in Cuba.*

JOHN: Sure, right. And they have no other group to even compare to really . . . Let's make it simple. Yes, there is a rift, I think, because these people envision themselves as entertainers. And to me it's very disappointing. Because if more of them would say more at least we could find the center of what we're all thinking. I think most of us don't even know where we agree. All I can do is label the problem. It exists, and it disappoints me.

LNS: *And you see yourself differently . . .*



Fogerty fotos by David Fenton/LNS.

JOHN: I hope so. Maybe what we end up doing isn't. Maybe we end up failing like everyone else. But, at least to be honest with myself, I'm aware that we might be led down the primrose path, by the glamour of dollar-searching. And we're conscious of that. We fight that. All the time. We don't want to end up like that.

LNS: *I'm curious as to what sort of movements, either historically or currently, you feel an affinity for. Like for example, how you feel about Cuba. Or about Vietnam. Do you see that as related to this country?*

JOHN: Oh, it's the same problem everywhere. Every society on earth has it, this problem. The problem is that few are speaking for many. The larger problem is

that outside forces are coming in to help speak for the few, which is what we do in Vietnam. Vietnamese aren't running their country. You know, Thieu, or those people, Ky, are no more Vietnamese than Richard Nixon is American. He's selling democracy to us and the rest of the world — it isn't real democracy, but that's his symbol, his trade name. But what they're really doing is perpetrating the power class.

LNS: *Did you see Mrs. Mitchell on television, talking about the November 15 Moratorium in Washington, where she said, "It looked like the Russian Revolution."*

JOHN: Yeah, well they don't know how close they're getting . . .

WELCOME MAT FOR VIET VET

SAN ANTONIO — A decorated veteran of both the Korean and Vietnam wars was arrested here recently for displaying a peace symbol decal on his car.

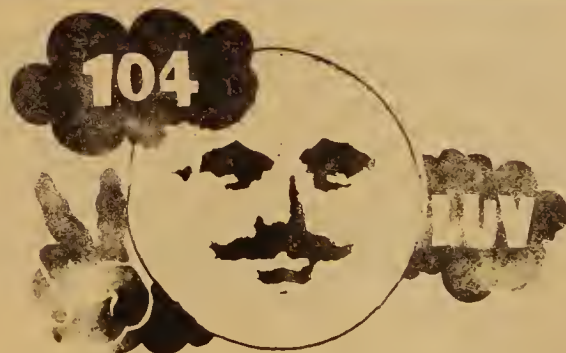
Thomas Wood Lee, a 25 year-old student at San Antonio College, spent 10 hours behind bars before attorney Maury Maverick got him released. The police chief apologized and everyone seemed rather embarrassed.

The sticker showed part of an American flag with a peace symbol superimposed on it. Lee was handcuffed and booked for showing disrespect for the American flag.

Lee, who lives with his mother in San Antonio, attends school and distributes the San Antonio Express-News. He was doing his newspaper route at the time of the bust.

Lee served in the Army four years — in Korea from 1965–66 and in Vietnam from 1966–68 where he logged more than 100 combat hours as a helicopter gunner. He was awarded the Purple Heart and the Air Medal in Vietnam.

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Thunder On The Hill

RUMBLE AT HERMANN PARK

by Harrell Graham

For most people the hill at Hermann Park is a nice, quiet place to spend an afternoon. But for me, there has always been a misleading quality, a kind of hypocrisy, about that park and The Hill in particular. I've always felt that the serenity of The Hill would soon be exposed for what it really is: a facade, a coverup. Because when young people with their freaky hair and clothes, their rejection of their parents' lives, and their ideas of a new society, begin to come together and act on what they believe, then there will be trouble from the people who don't like what they see.

Which is what happened on Sunday, April 26. It was a warm, pretty day and a free rock concert was scheduled for Miller Theater. Outdoor Miller Theater is located on what is simply called The Hill which is exactly that, a large, not-too-steep hill covered with grass. And, on Sundays, young people. On this particular Sunday, more than the usual number of young people, because of the rock concert.

During the concert, however, something happened to shatter the normal "good vibes." I saw people running down the hill to the area around the concession stand. When I followed I found a young black man on the ground, sweating, squirming and crying while screaming unintelligibly. He was on a bad trip. His friend told me this was his first time on acid and he was really freaking out.

The crowd grew as more and more people came down from the hill, but nobody seemed to know what to do. The best thing, I guess, would have been for several people to have taken

him away from all the lights, noises and people and help bring him down. Instead, people just stood there and watched. I guess we were afraid.

By the time the cops moved in, 300-400 people had gathered around the man. The cops grabbed him and held him on the ground as he screamed, "Don't hit me, officer" and "Please don't look me in the eyes." People were mad by this time and started demanding that the cops at least call an ambulance instead of taking him away in a pig car. Instead, the pigs handcuffed both his arms and feet. People began trashing the two cop cars, beating on them and letting the air out of the tires. Soon there were sirens and many more cops arrived, breaking up the crowd of shouting people. As the crowd vented its hostility, the black guy was shoved into the back of a patrol car and taken away.

Afterwards, standing around talking about it, people discussed the significance of the event. We learned that many people would have come down the hill but the people running the show had pleaded with the audience to stay in their places and not get involved. I later talked with a friend of mine who was on the stage at the time. He had grabbed his camera but one of the people producing the show asked him not to go. When he asked why, all she could say was for him not to go "out there" and get involved.

What she was saying was, "Here is our groovy rock concert with good vibes in here, and 'out there' is that mess with bad vibes, and if we pretend it's not there then it will all go away." In other words, the world is a beautiful place if you forget the bad things and persuade yourself that you're happy. Fortunately, many people are quickly learning otherwise.



Milby Park (above) — no more hands say the "authorities." Will the same happen to The Hill at Hermann Park? The parks belong to the people! Photo by Sue Mithun.

Some people argue that as a result of what happened, there may not be any more free rock concerts on The Hill, and they blame the people for making such a big deal over one person's getting busted. Maybe there won't be any more free rock concerts — for a while at least. But what are we supposed to do — sit around while our brothers and sisters are ripped off, the environment polluted, people killed, all the while digging on the good vibes of a rock concert?

After the concert, it was reported that the cops took the black guy to a

hospital. Maybe so. Maybe not. Their heavy-handed tactics at the time looked more like the prelude to another Galena Park stomping.

In any case, I think people acted on good instincts. It was a defense of a brother, an indication that people are beginning to feel a sense of community that didn't used to exist.

True, we've got to learn better how to deal with our own problems. But that's a situation miles ahead of those people who stayed on the hill, refusing even to recognize that it was *their* problem.

Roger Priest

Houston Seaman Not Seditious

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS) — One year ago, the U.S. Navy charged Seaman Roger L. Priest of Houston with urging desertion and sedition in his underground newspaper, OM. They also charged him with promoting demoralization and disloyalty among members of the armed forces and assorted other minor charges like use of contemptuous words against Congressman L. Mendel Rivers.

On April 23, Priest's court martial board acquitted him of all the charges but promotion of demoralization and disloyalty, and on April 27, sentenced him to a dishonorable discharge.

Priest, a journalism graduate of the University of Houston, was the first anti-war serviceman to be court-martialed solely on the basis of what he had written in his newspaper. The charges of urging desertion and sedition could have carried 10 year sentences each. The light sentence came as a surprise to Priest: the charges he was convicted on could have gotten him six years.

Priest wrote the following in a paper called Up Against the Bulkhead, published by Movement for a Democratic Military (2214 Grove St., Berkeley, Calif. 94704):

"I am the editor of OM, the Servicemen's Newsletter — the first anti-war anti-brass paper put out by a Navy man in the U.S. Navy's long and glorious history."

"I am also a member of the American Servicemen's Union, a union that has been in the vanguard in the fight to obtain rights for G.I.s."

Why was he picked out for court martial?

"One reason is that I was speaking the truth about the American war in Vietnam. Another thing: I never minced words about my disgust and contempt for the lying politicians in Washington and the other war criminals at the Pentagon who give the orders, make the policies, gain the profits, and the money while our blood and Vietnamese blood is shed to make profits and poverty for the many."

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Trees... Cont. from 5

We knew that tired little Traffic and Security Force couldn't arrest many of us, but we moved back anyway into the adjacent parking lot over the remains of the fence that some local jocks had conveniently torn down.

The jocks didn't dig the hippies but they seemed interested in the air of confrontation surrounding the scene and they joined the group in taunting the cops. We were becoming the proverbial "nasty crowd."

People began to move slowly back into the park. This wasn't too difficult since most of the cops were trying to devise a way to get people out of the trees, and only two were left to "guard" us.

It was dark now. The only light came from a generator the cops had set up. People hidden in the tops of trees began to whoop and shout, pummeling the cops with obscenities and an occasional coke can.

We chanted "Hold that tree!" as a fire ladder was propped up against a trunk. A cop mounted the ladder. The tree sitter at first refused to come down, but was apparently intimidated into abandoning his perch and was dragged off.

Now for the high point of the drama. Remember Arthur Beckey, the kid who left his truck to join the park people? Well, his tree was next.

And it was a mother of a tree! Arthur climbed breathtakingly high into the tender top branches. The cops extended the ladder as far as it would go. One cop mounted shakily and disappeared into the branches. Following him was none other than Security assistant director, Sterling Baker, who moved on up until he lodged in the branches just below Arthur.

According to later reports, Baker told Arthur that he'd better come down or get Maced. Arthur replied that if Baker Maced him, he'd fall on top of the administrator and they'd both break their necks. Perfect logic.

Meanwhile, other administrators pleaded over the bullhorn with Baker to cease his futile efforts. "Sterling, this is Doug (Douglas McLean, an administrator). Would you come down here so we can talk, please? Sterling, don't climb up that tree any further."

Sterling finally gave up and climbed back down. The security guard climbed down. Arthur stayed, and a thunderous cheer went up from the crowd. The ladder was removed.

Soon another voice called out over the bullhorn. "Arthur, this is your father. We've come to take you home." Hoots and cheers. "Arthur, you don't have to get involved." The crowd: "Get involved, Arthur!"

Then Arthur's mother gave it a try. "Arthur, what are you trying to prove?" The crowd: "Prove you're right, Arthur!" "For Christ's sake, Arthur, will you please come down before you fall? Don't you know how to get down, Arthur?" The crowd began chanting, "Arthur! Arthur!"



The next day. Photo by Thorne Dreyer.

The scene was really surreal. The cheering crowd, the glaring generator lights, Arthur's happy and triumphant face beaming down at us from the top of that towering tree, Arthur's mother nearly in tears. (We really had to feel sorry for her.)

We were very tired, most of us hadn't eaten for hours. The cops were exhausted, too. They hung around for a while, baffled and defeated, and then left.

Some of us half-expected the Houston pigs to come charging in and gas the place. That would clear us out fast enough. But the administration had more smarts than that. Several hours later, after all but about 70 people had left the park, Fultz returned. He brought with him two attorneys, David Berg and Jim Evans, who said they were defending the park people.

We learned that every one of the people arrested had signed a paper that bound them not to return to the park. In exchange, all were released free and clear of any charges, their records unblemished. We were to take this as a sign that we should leave before we too were arrested.

The injunction still stood, there was no chance of revoking it, the lawyers said. Berg promised to try to get a restraining order against Tellepson Construction, the company contracted to build the Fine Arts Center.

The lawyers advised us to leave. They warned us that we wouldn't enjoy the county jail at all, that the heat was terrible in the cells. Big deal. Fultz told us that if we didn't leave within 45 minutes the University would be forced to call in the Houston cops. And the Houston cops, one of the attorneys said, were the only cops who sent a congratulatory telegram to the Chicago pigs after the 1968 Democratic National Convention riots.

Well, we really didn't give a damn how hot the jail cells were, and we already knew that the Houston pigs

were real mean mothers. But while we were haiting the lawyers and Fultz, we knew that we couldn't win this battle. We knew we wouldn't accomplish much by getting our heads hustled and then being thrown in jail.

People decided to split. But ol' Arthur and another tree sitter, Gary Turner, were the last to go.

David Berg was unable to find a judge to sign the restraining order. Around 4:30 a.m., the bulldozers moved in. People stood outside the fence, many with tears in their eyes, watching the trees fall. It soon became clear that far fewer than 75% were to remain, as originally promised.

There was little visible rage that morning, only a pervasive sense of defeat. Students hauled the cargo net and other paraphernalia to an open grove just across from the University Center to start construction on People's Park 111.

The issue of the trees, in isolation, is not a revolutionary one. You don't have to be committed to smashing the state to want to save trees. Black and brown Americans, certainly the most oppressed, can't get too excited about pollution and ecology issues since most of them grew up under conditions where trees and fresh air were virtually non-existent. They're fighting for their lives, and people who are fighting for trees must relate to that fact.

Ecology is a *political* issue, and an important one. People will learn this as they go along, butting their heads up against powerful individuals who value money over both lives and trees.

And if you fought in the battle of the trees, we'll bet that your way of looking at things has been changed, at least a little. And that's something. Let's get together and start talking about the *next* time.

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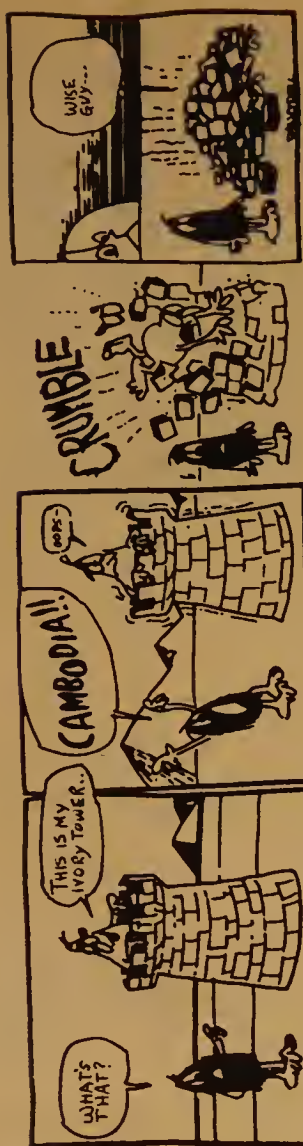
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striker

Cont. from 1

horseback, restricted the crowd to the remote Dag Hammarskjold Plaza. There were several arrests, and several demonstrators were beaten by police.

Students laid plans for city-wide rallies and a May 9 march on the White House in Washington, D.C. Students at American University and other schools in the national capital area announced that they would provide food and shelter for the demonstrators, much the way Yale students hosted the Panther supporters in New Haven.

Liberal university administrators, supported by liberal students and establishment-funded organizations such as the National Student Association (NSA), sought to define local campuses as bases for action, not as targets. NSA, along with the Student Mobilization Committee, argued that strikers should work only to confront the Nixon regime's war policies. Radicals pressed for strikers to address themselves to repression and university complicity with the war machine.

The presidents of 37 colleges and universities sent a joint message to Nixon warning him that the American invasion of Cambodia would cause trouble and "alienation" on the campuses. The university presidents, many of whom are responsible for seeing to it that the schools cooperate closely with the Pentagon and the State Department, urged Nixon to demonstrate his "determination to end the war quickly." The school presidents said nothing about their determination to end ROTC, counter-insurgency research or defense contracts.

In any case, military recruitment in campus-based ROTC programs remained a prime target for striking students.

At the City College of New York, hundreds of students broke through the steel doors of the ROTC office on May 5. They ransacked the office, tearing up uniforms and knocking over filing cabinets.

Students at Temple University in Philadelphia marched on a local armory where ROTC facilities are located.

On May 1, an early-morning fire caused \$10,000 damage to the Air Force Aerospace Center at De Paul

University in Green Castle, Indiana. The center, located in the middle of the De Paul campus, was used for ROTC classes.

At Kent State, scene of the May 4 massacre, students focused on the ROTC building for several days of protest after Nixon's announcement that U.S. combat troops had been sent into Cambodia. The building was burned to the ground Saturday night, May 2.

Ohio governor James Rhodes, a candidate in the Republican Senatorial primary race, sent the National Guard to the campus. Martial law was declared.

Rhodes' get-tough, law-and-order approach was a clear call for electoral support from those in Ohio who side with the Nixon-Agnew-Mitchell regime's drive toward fascism in Amerika.

Rhodes sent guardsmen into Cayce Western Reserve in Cleveland, where an anti-ROTC sit-in was in progress, as he had done April 28 on the campus of Ohio State University in Columbus.

Ohio State, bastion of college conservatism, member of the Big 10 and one of the largest universities in Amerika, had become an armed camp. The Ohio State story follows a familiar pattern, a pattern which explains why the national strike is possible.

Last March, black students presented demands to the university, urging more admissions for black students and opposing the institutional racism of the university. The administration not only ignored the demands, but obtained a court injunction preventing black students from further protests. Disciplinary action was meted out to students involved in demonstrations.

On April 5, thousands of students joined in a routine peace march. In a student referendum, they overwhelmingly voted for immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops from Southeast Asia. Another march on April 18 — led by black students — took 1,000 people to the State House to demand open admissions.

On April 21 and 22, students demonstrated as corporate and military recruiters came to an "industrial fair" on the campus. Several students and at least one campus worker were maced and taken into custody for "trespassing" and "resisting arrest."

Cont. on 23

Letter

Cont. from 2

is a minor and charges against her were dropped.) Cam and Harrell were found guilty and fined \$50 each. They are appealing the charges and feel confident they will win in a higher court.

Incidentally, if you are ever selling Space City! and are busted on any sort of absurd charge, get in touch with us immediately and we will get you a lawyer, bail you out, etc. In fact, if the cops just hassle you, or you have some question about your rights, call us right away (526-6257).

That's about all. Except, we'll extend our usual invitation: writing articles, drawing drawings and taking photos; buying subs (\$5 per year, \$3 to GI's, free to prisoners — 1217 Wichita, Houston 77004); selling the paper on street corners, at movies, on campuses, etc. (pick them up at our office — you buy them for a dime and sell

them for 20 cents — it's fun and you can make pretty good bread); and generally telling us what you're thinking about things in general and us in particular.

P.S. Let us know your reactions to this issue. We dig putting out the paper when there are so many things happening to get involved in and report about. We especially enjoyed digging up all the dirt on the Rice moguls, and would like to thank the folks at Rice who helped us out. Also, our thanks to Yolanda and Walter Birdwell of MAYO and to Carl Hampton and Steven Edwards of People's Party 11 — we hope in the future to run as many articles as possible by people actually involved in the leadership of the activities we are reporting on.

POWER TO THE PEOPLE AND THE TREES!

OFF THE PIG WITHIN YOU AND WITHOUT YOU!

The Space City! Collective

P.P.S. — THIS LETTER WAS WRITTEN BEFORE CAMBODIA AND KENT STATE, WHICH HAPPENED RIGHT AT DEADLINE. NEWS OF LOCAL ACTIONS NEXT ISSUE... RIGHT ON!

Male is the registered trade mark of the H-K Corp. Atlanta, Ga.

Several days of confrontation followed. Rallies were held involving thousands of students who were concerned with opening up the campus to minority groups, getting the war machine off campus and establishing the right to protest without police interference.

The first shooting took place on the evening of Wed. April 29, after police used tear gas to break up an on-campus rally. Students threw tear gas canisters back at the police. Despite the heavy use of gas — "Man, you never saw so much tear gas," one student reported — the crowds would not give up and go home. The gassing spread to the streets of the nearby community.

The pigs went down fraternity row and lobbed tear gas canisters on the lawns and into the frat houses. Two students ran out of one fraternity house and were injured by buckshot from police shotguns. One tear gas canister exploded and caused a minor fire in a fraternity house.

The Guard moved in that night and a curfew was imposed. Police and guardsmen patrolled the streets with shotguns and enforced the curfew by making hundreds of arrests. Helicopters hovered overhead, shining giant search lights in a melodramatic quest for snipers. None were found.

On Thursday, April 30, Ohio State students gathered around the administration building which was protected by wooden barricades and helmeted guardsmen. A National Guard tank made an appearance.

An order to disperse was read over a loudspeaker, but students shouted back, "Fuck off! Get the hell off campus. We belong here; you don't." Without further warning, more guardsmen moved in and lobbed dozens of tear gas cannisters. When repeated gassing failed to disperse the crowd, guardsmen were ordered to fix their bayonets. With their rifles held out in front of them, marching in formation, the guardsmen pushed people back out into the open area known as The Oval.

The battle continued for hours. In the late afternoon, state highway patrolmen opened fire on a crowd of students, injuring more than a dozen with buckshot, though no one was killed. The police, who had previously kept rock salt in their shotguns, said they had run out of tear gas and considered themselves to be in danger. Several policemen were injured by rocks and other missiles.

There were more than 650 arrests, most of them for curfew violations. Several persons were charged with

inciting to riot, a felony carrying a term of one to three years.

A "state of emergency" was declared May 5 in Madison, Wisc. with the National Guard enroute, after demonstrators set fire to the ROTC building. Strikers at Madison, supporting the three national demands, also attacked the University of Wisconsin's Land Tenure Center, a research institute which provides an academic guise for U.S. intervention in agrarian nations. Kroger's Supermarket in the city of Madison was totally destroyed by fire bombing. More than 5,000 students participated in the actions at Madison.

Fire was also the response at Tulane University in New Orleans. The Air Force ROTC building was totally destroyed by flames after unidentified persons tossed in some molotov cocktails. There was also an all-night vigil beside several symbolic graves for the war dead of Indochina and the Kent massacre victims.

Street fighting with cops erupted May 5 at the University of California at Los Angeles after 2,000 students converged outside a ROTC building on the campus. At San Jose State College several hundred demonstrators, chanting, "Off ROTC, Out of Cambodia," fought police May 4. There were 10 arrests.

In San Diego, University of California students occupied a building where war research was going on. A state of emergency was declared there, as on other California campuses. This is a procedure whereby all political rights — such as the right to hold a meeting or rally — are suspended.

In Seattle, a crowd of 7,000 students marched from the University of Washington — completely shut down by the strike — to the freeway. Swarming onto the road, students stopped traffic in a concerted effort to prevent "business as usual" and to call attention to an on-going struggle there over freeway construction that is displacing thousands of residents and small businesses from poor neighborhoods.

Several thousand demonstrators in Austin defied police orders May 5 and marched from the strike bound University of Texas campus, through the streets of the city to the state capitol building. They stormed into the capitol, but were expelled by tear gas. They returned to the streets, where police exploded more tear gas cannisters. The crowd moved back into the capitol, breaking windows and overturning trash cans. More gas came, driving the protesters back to the campus, where they rallied and planned further actions.

At the University of California at Berkeley, roving bands battled with police May 5. The cops started the day off by attacking members of the Berkeley Tenants Union who were occupying a rent strike building.

Demonstrators then moved on Callaghan Hall (ROTC headquarters). Police arrived on the scene quickly and surrounded them. Another group of campus people converged on the cops.

The cops put their riot sticks into action, swinging left and right, but the demonstrators came out ahead. A brick carefully aimed at a cop's head sent him to the hospital in an ambulance.

The police attacked the Free Medical Clinic — presumably in pursuit of injured demonstrators — and smashed the heads of several patients. Since the Free Clinic has official Red Cross Station status, it should have immunity in accordance with national and international standards.

Later, a thousand Asian students marched into the turbulent campus with flags of the liberation forces of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, and a banner proclaiming "Vietnam will win." The Asian contingent dispersed and its members joined in the mobile actions.

Action was more low key in other areas of town where students held teach-ins and tried to organize citizens in local communities.

Students at Sarah Lawrence College in suburban Westchester County, north of New York City, took the issues raised by the strike into the nearby conservative community. The students at Sarah Lawrence, who believe they have a well-organized strike committee structure and program, will share their ideas with other strike organizers (call 212-337-0700, ext. 219, ask for Stacey or Lowell).

The National Strike Information Center at Brandeis University can provide information for local strike committees, media and organizers. The Center is also in desperate need of funds. Write or call and send money: National Strike Information Center, c/o Sociology Dept., Brandeis University, Walyham, Mass. Phone: 617-894-6000, ext. 446 (press) or ext. 708 (general info.).

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WOMEN IN LOVE — D. H. Lawrence's novel at the Delman.



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ROMEO/JULIET — First production of new Houston Laboratory Theatre, directed by Gary Chason and designed by Tom Dornbusch. According to HLT, "By putting the action of the play into a technological world, Romeo and Juliet become symbols of life itself as opposed to the sterile, hard cold forces around them. Ultimately, the guilt for their deaths rests on the audience." Should add some new vitality to Houston's stagnant theater scene. Presented by Jewish Community Center, 5601 S. Braeswood. 8 pm. May 7, 9, 10, 14, 16 and 17. Tickets 729-3200 and Foleys. \$2 students



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(High School students especially)
Fifth Ward (Jesse Cloud) 526-6688

GRAND FUNK RAILROAD at the Houston Music Theater, May 22. Two shows: 7 and 10 pm. Tickets a mere \$3, \$4 and \$5.



Anyone interested in helping to start — or who has any information on — cheap stores, free clinics, food co-ops, places for runaways, places to crash, or other survival tips, call Harrell at 526-6257. Let's get it together!

Seventh annual Art Students' Exhibition in Rice Media Building gallery and auditorium. First annual Art Faculty Exhibition in the foyer of Rice Memorial Center. 8-10 pm through May 23.

ANTOINETTE, a full length 35mm independent film involving the worlds of realism and surrealism is currently being shot in Houston area. Producer Jim Bowman is searching for actresses and actors and other interested persons to portray college demonstrators and funeral attendants. Call him at 782-8389 after 6 pm.

FAMILY HAND RESTAURANT, 2400 Brazos. Fine culinary delights & gentle merriment.

PEPE'S FANNIN HOUSE, 4715 Fannin. We haven't been by yet, but did meet 'em on the hill and they seem like nice folks, so guess we'll try it and maybe you will too.

Several days ago people were busted in a dope raid near a pot patch. When the people arrived at the scene, police, guns in hand, jumped from behind some bushes and "captured" them. Several of the people are still in jail and need help! If you're interested in helping, contact Earth Leather Shop, 1500 W. Alabama, 522-8250 or 528-0625. Support your sisters and brothers.

The Citizens for Political Action will hold an open forum Friday, May 8, 5-8 pm, at the U of Houston, Houston Room in the University Center. The main theme and motive of the forum is to decide collectively on what actions to take in response to the US' illegal thrust into Cambodia and to the Kent State massacre. Speakers will include Clark Reed, Rice prof and Houston ACLU head; Abbie Lipshutz, Houston attorney; Ed Crane, UH prof, Mickey Leeland; the Rainbow Coalition; and other interested students and community radicals. All area schools will participate.

There is a bus being chartered for the Canada Pop Festival in July. For info, call Nancy at 733-0641 or Liz at 944-1372.

Larry Steele's Contemporary Jazz Ensemble from TSU and Robert Morgan's Jazz Octet from Sam Houston State will perform in Miller Outdoor Theater on Sunday, May 10. Free for people.

Nixon's Indo-China Policy, a comedy, will be the subject of a talk by Dr. John Ambler, associate professor of political science at Rice University Tuesday, May 12. 8 pm. At St. James Episcopal Church, 3129 Southmore.

The University of Thought, a program for Houston area high school students, offering free college-type courses at Rice and UH is now organizing for its summer term. If interested, call 526-7743. Student volunteers are needed now.

Sick? And tired of Ben Taub's run-around? OK: 4th Ward Free Clinic. A red brick church. 302½ Pierce. It's hard to find, but it's there.

Steel guitarist wanted in Baytown area. Must have equipment. Contact Chuck 422-8881 or Terry 424-8884.

Afro-American seeking bi-racial associations (No kooks please). Only those seriously seeking to understand Call Bill Estes at SU1-3030.

Unitary Teratoidal Panoply — custom serving for freaks. Reasonable prices. 3:30-8:30 pm weekdays; 9:30 am-8:30 pm weekends. Call Gayle at PA3-0717 or Jacque at PA9-2830. You want it, we make it!

Dimitrov's *United Front Against Fascism* in print again. Tabloid format. From Second City, 2136 N. Halsted, Chicago 60614. 50 cents each post paid. 10-25 copies 40 cents each. 25-50 copies 35 cents each. 50-100 copies 30 cents each. Over 100 25 cents.

8-track tapes for sale. Cream, Stones, Doors, etc. Call Bill 668-4536 after 6 pm.

Group of Rice students looking for house. Occupancy to begin middle of May, if possible, otherwise Sept 1. Need 3-4 bdrm, furnished, near Rice campus, under \$300/mo. Call Don Ellis 529-6805 or Bob Steinberg 528-3222.

For Sale — '69 Fiat 850 sports coupe. 11,000 miles. 150 equity. Take over notes. 692-9279.

Great Bargains. Gretsch Country Gentleman, Gibson Les Paul, Heathkit 12G watts, Guild 40 watts. Excel condition Call 667-5944.

Want to buy: Set of used surfboard racks. Call Kat at 464-5394 or Tom at 748-3219.

UH student and working wife, age 27, semi-freaks, two daughters 5&7, are looking for couple to share house and chickens, etc. 17 m south of Houston. 35 min from UH. 489-8887.

Am interested in ecology movement. Want information and facts about pollution. Would like to give time, energy and knowledge to fight legally and effectively in a group. If you are interested, call Susan. 782-4823.

To Gertrude, Mike, Deb-Deb and all of my other friends in Houston. HELP GET ME OUT OF HERE PLEASE! From Peek.

Rider needed to Mexico. Prefer female Aquarian. Provide own meals. Leaving May 28. Write Raymond Z. Jones. Gen. Del. Rosenberg, Tex 77471.

Willy Bauer contact Vic collect. 713-763-2523. Galveston (or anyone with news of him).

SDS, Hippie, intellectual, free-thinker, long-hair, beard, liberal?? Then attend SWTSU, San Marcos, Texas next year. You are needed!

Won in pancake eating contest. Must sell to pay legalized stealing (income tax). '69 Pink Lady Yamaha, 50cc. \$175. Judy. 748-6600, ext 336.

Going to Canada to avoid the draft? You need the new March, 1970 edition of "Immigration to Canada and Its Relation to the Draft and the Military." Single copies free from the Montreal Council to Aid War Resisters, Case Postale 5, Succursale Westmount, Montreal 215, Quebec, Canada.

APLIRA, first feminist literary magazine. Spring Issue — "The Woman as Artist" — now ready. Fiction, drama, poetry, criticism, sculpture. Subscription \$3.50, 4 issues. Send check or money order to APHRA, Box 355, Springtown, Penna. 18081.

For Sale — '64 Ford Falcon. 6 cyl, always runs. \$250. Call Ron 529-8258.

For Sale — '66 Rambler Rogue. 2-door black/yellow. AC, V-8, power, radio. Excel cond, very clean. Moving, must sell before May 15. \$1,000 or best offer. Call Susan 522-3250.

Two guys busted for pot possession while trying to get into Country Joe concert need witnesses to prove illegal search and seizure. If you saw any busts at the concert, please call Larry at MO7-1073.

Aspiring pianist would like to take jazz piano lessons. Prospective teachers call Ann at 468-0689.

Draft Counseling available free. Pasadena area. Call for appointment. 473-1663.

'62 Buick Skylark — Power steering, AC, Bucket seats. Take best offer. Call 523-9141 or 748-6600, X1943.

Does anyone have a good used room air conditioner for sale cheap? JA3-4502.

Like Zen, Yoga, Buddhism Meditation? Aquarian Meditation has the answers. Ask those who have tried it — Man is more than the body! Man is greater than his problems and affairs. Come regenerate your mind. Every Sunday 11 am. The Home of Universal Life. World Trade Bldg. Aud. (Teaching truth for the Aquarian Age)

Space City Unclassifieds

For a free ad, fill out the form and mail to Space City! 1217 Wichita, Houston, Texas 77004. Preference given to service and non-profit type ads.

FREE TO FOLKS (for now)

Space City! doesn't accept "sex ads". We believe that far from characterizing a position of sexual liberation, they are frequently exploitative of human sexuality, especially that of women. (Not all of them are exploitative, of course, but we don't know any simple guideline for determining which are and which aren't, and we don't have the time or energy to debate every ad.)